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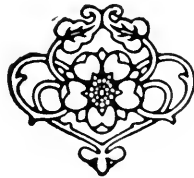


VOTERS' HANDBOOK
AND
CITIZENS' MANUAL

ILLINOIS

WITH SUMMARY OF NATURALIZATION LAWS OF
UNITED STATES AND REGULATIONS THERE-
ON IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1908

BY
HENRY M. BACON
OF THE CHICAGO BAR



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PREFACE

The aim of this book is to bring to the individual citizen a clear-cut, concise, and complete statement of all the laws and the regulations under them, which materially affect the exercise of his political rights and the performance of his political duties.

Foreigners visiting our country have ridiculed the American citizen, because, as they assume, he neglects to exercise these rights and perform these duties. Students of political science charge many existing evils to this neglect; while would-be reformers foretell and bemoan an ultimately evil fate for our country because of it.

When we take up the study of our political system and the laws relating to it, we find an explanation, if not an excuse, for the want of interest, or for the neglect, if it be such, on the part of the great body of our citizens. We discover that whatever may be the breadth of the citizen's view of the dignity of his sovereignty, and the need and value of an active exercise of it, the laws regulating his political rights and duties are so voluminous and involved, and any means of accurately informing oneself so difficult for the ordinary citizen to obtain, that he cannot well acquire a comprehensive view of the manner and method of its exercise.

In fact, the American citizen *is* earnest in the desire to exercise his political rights and perform his duties. That he is intelligent and active, every one admits. If we could know the facts, we would be amazed at the amount of time he gives in the effort to inform himself, although greatly handicapped. Even when he makes an earnest effort to obtain a broad view of his rights and duties, by questioning his friends and neighbors, and the office-holders of his locality, by following the press, by consulting a lawyer, or by himself poring over the many volumes of the Revised Statutes, the busy man of whatever occupation—and the average citizen of this country is indeed a busy man—cannot attain full success by these means in mastering the details of his office as an integral part of the sovereign power of the State and Nation.

The responsibility for good government, which in a monarchy

usually rests largely, if not wholly, upon the individual sovereign as the head of the State, in this country rests upon the citizen, and no individual can escape responsibility to himself, to his fellows, or to posterity by pleading ignorance or pressure of affairs. Much complaint is made that by his apathy, the citizen shows that he does not value the franchise and is unworthy of it. Can better means be found to remove the ground, if any, for this complaint, and truly enfranchise the citizen, than to simplify as much as possible, the laws controlling the exercise of his political rights and place in his hands a concise and complete guide book to those laws, and to his rights and duties as a citizen, so arranged as to be readily made use of by any one possessing a common school education? All who have faith in the American citizen surely have faith to believe that given such means and opportunities, a little time would show increased activity on his part, and secure results from his action of inestimable value to the State and Nation.

If this book furnishes such a guide, the time and labor spent by the writer in the effort to condense and systematize the vast amount of material relating to the subject will have been indeed well spent.

Statistics are inserted in the back of the book as to the conventions and electoral vote for 1908, and the Presidential elections of former years, for reference during the Presidential campaigns.

The heartiest thanks of the writer are due many friends for kindly aid and encouragement, and to various public officials for valuable suggestions and many expressions of approval.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1908.

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VOTERS' HANDBOOK AND CITIZENS' MANUAL

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS

WHO ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE IN ILLINOIS

The Constitution of the United States declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." (Fourteenth Amendment.)

Citizens of the United States cannot be denied the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. (Fifteenth Amendment.)

Art. VII. of the Constitution of Illinois provides as follows:

"Suffrage. Sec. 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

"Sec. 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

"Sec. 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

"Sec. 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

"Sec. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein."

Women have the right to vote in Illinois in certain cases, as follows:

"Any woman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the classes mentioned in Art. VII. of the Con-

stitution of the State of Illinois, who shall have resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days preceding any election held for the purpose of choosing any officer of schools under the general or special school laws of this State, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the school district of which she shall at the time have been for thirty days a resident."

"Any woman so voting must have been registered in the same manner as is provided for the registration of male voters." (Act of June 19, 1891.)

Disqualification. Const. of Ill., Art. VII., Sec. 7: "The General Assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes."

The General Election Laws of this State declare that the following persons are disqualified from voting, viz.:

Sec. 70. No person who has been legally convicted of any crime the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, or who shall be convicted and sentenced under Section 83 of this Act, shall be permitted to vote at any election unless he shall be restored to the right to vote by pardon, or by the expiration of the term of his disfranchisement under Section 83 of this Act.

Sec. 83. Any person who shall solicit, request, demand, or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, intoxicating liquor, or other thing of value, or the promise thereof, either to influence his vote, or to be used to procure the vote of any other person or persons, or to be used at any poll or other place prior to or on the day of an election, for or against any candidate for office, or for or against any measure or question to be voted upon at such election, shall be deemed guilty of the infamous crime of bribery in elections, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to disfranchisement for a term of not less than five nor more than fifteen years, and to the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, and to pay the cost of prosecution and stand committed to the county jail until such costs shall be fully paid. For conviction of a second offense under this section, such offender shall be forever disfranchised and deprived of the right to vote in this State.

WHAT IS AN OFFICE

An office is a public position, created by the Constitution or laws of the State, to be filled by election or appointment, and to be held for a fixed time or during the pleasure of the appointing power. (Const. of Ill., Art. V., Sec. 24.)

QUALIFICATIONS FOR HOLDING OFFICE IN ILLINOIS

"All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ——— according to the best of my ability."

"And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification." (Sec. 25, Art. V., Const. 1870.)

By Sec. 6 of Art. VII. of the State Constitution, it is declared as follows:

"No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment."

Women under the school laws are eligible to school office:

"Any woman, married or single, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and possessing the qualifications prescribed for the office, shall be eligible to any office under the general or special school laws of this State." (School Laws, Art. XVI., Sec. 2.)

The laws provide for other qualifications in some cases. These are hereinafter stated under the description of each office.

CALENDAR OF REGULAR ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN 1908

(See page 149 hereof for Calendar for 1908 prepared by Hon. W. H. Stead, Attorney-General.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1908

Under the "Jones-Oglesby Direct Primary Law," passed January 29, 1908, and in force July 1st, a primary election will be held August 8, 1908, for the nomination of candidates for all elective offices, state, congressional, senatorial, county, city, village, town and judicial, to be filled at the November election in 1908 (including all municipal officers who are by law elected at the November election, also Sanitary District Trustees, members of the State Board of Equalization, and Clerks of the Appellate Courts) except candidates for State University Trustees and Presidential Electors.

The act not taking effect until July 1, 1908, primaries were not held under it for nomination of candidates for officers elected at the spring elections 1908 for county, city, village, town, and judicial offices. The primary elections for these officers for 1908 were governed by the act of February 10, 1898, as amended May 11, 1901, in all counties and municipalities which have adopted the act of May 11, 1901, and in Cook County, to which the act directly applied.

In the years succeeding 1908 the primary elections are to be held under the "Jones-Oglesby Law" as follows:

LAST TUESDAY IN FEBRUARY

For nomination of candidates for officers to be elected in the cities, villages, and towns which elect officers on the first Tuesday in April.

SECOND TUESDAY IN MARCH

For the nomination of candidates for officers to be elected in the cities, villages, and towns which elect officers on the third Tuesday in April.

SECOND TUESDAY IN APRIL

For the nomination of candidates for judicial officers to be elected in June of any year.

For the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at the November election in any year.

A primary for the nomination for all other officers required to be made under the act shall be held three weeks before the date of the general election for such officers respectively.

REGULAR GENERAL ELECTIONS

FIRST TUESDAY IN APRIL

Elections for Township Officers.

Assessor, Collector, Town Clerk, Supervisor, Highway Commissioner, and Poundmaster *annually*, and

Constable and Justice of the Peace in 1909 and every fourth year thereafter.

Elections in Cities, Villages, and Incorporated Towns.

All town (township) officers, officers in cities containing one or more towns, and officers in all villages organized under the general law, whose boundaries coincide with the boundaries of a township, annually.

Judicial Election.

One judge of the Superior Court of Cook County is elected on this day in 1913 and every sixth year thereafter.

THIRD TUESDAY IN APRIL

Elections in Cities, Villages, and Incorporated Towns.

Officers of cities organized under the general law (except such as contain within their corporate limits one or more townships) annually.

Officers of villages organized under the general law (except where the territorial limits coincide with the territorial limits of a township) annually.

SECOND SATURDAY IN APRIL ANNUALLY

School Elections.

Township Trustees of Schools.

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Members of High School Board of Education. In townships having township high schools, two members are to be elected each year, save that in the third year but one member is elected.

THIRD SATURDAY IN APRIL ANNUALLY

Members of the Board of Education in school districts having a population of not less than 1,000 and not more than 100,000.

School Directors in school districts having a population of less than 1,000.

FIRST MONDAY IN JUNE

Judicial Elections.

One Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County in 1909 and every sixth year thereafter.

Judges of the Circuit Court in 1909 and every sixth year thereafter.

One Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fifth District in 1909 and every ninth year thereafter.

One Judge of the Supreme Court for the Fourth District in 1912 and every ninth year thereafter.

Judges of the Supreme Court, for the First, Second, Third, Sixth, and Seventh Districts in 1915 and every ninth year thereafter.

TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER

Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Six judges in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter.

Four judges in 1911 and every sixth year thereafter.

Chief Justice, Clerk, and Bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

Nine associate judges of said Municipal Court in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter.

Nine associate judges of said Municipal Court in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter.

Nine associate judges of said Municipal Court in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

County Officers.

County Judge in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Probate Judge in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter in counties having 70,000 population.

County Commissioners in counties not under township organization, one each year.

County Commissioners in Cook County, fifteen are to be elected in 1908 and every two years thereafter, ten from the city of Chicago and five from the towns in the county outside of the city, one of them being designated as President of the Board.

Clerk of Superior Court of Cook County in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Clerks of the Circuit Courts in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

States Attorney in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

County Surveyor in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

County Coronor in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Recorder of Deeds in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter, in counties having 60,000 population.

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Clerk of the Probate Court in 1910 (in counties having 70,000 population) and every fourth year thereafter.

County Clerk in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

County Treasurer in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

County Superintendent of Schools in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Sheriff in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Assessors (Members of Board of) in Cook County, two in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter (only one can be from the city of Chicago), one in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter, two in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

Members Board of Review of Cook County, one in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter, one in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter, one in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, three in 1908

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and every sixth year thereafter, three in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter (one of those chosen in 1910 to be President of the Board for 5 years), three in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

State Officers.

State Senator in even numbered Senatorial districts in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

State Senator in odd numbered Senatorial districts in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Three Members of the House of Representatives from each Senatorial District in Illinois in 1908 and every second year thereafter.

One Member of State Board of Equalization from each Congressional District in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Governor in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Lieutenant-Governor in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Secretary of State in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Auditor of Public Accounts in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

Attorney-General in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

State Treasurer in 1908 and every second year thereafter.

Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1910 and every fourth year thereafter.

Trustees of the University of Illinois. Three are to be elected in 1908 for a term of six years and three every second year thereafter.

Clerk of the Supreme Court in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter.

Clerks of the Appellate Court for the four districts in the State, in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter.

National Elections.

Representatives in Congress in 1908 and every second year thereafter.

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in 1908 and every fourth year thereafter.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN ILLINOIS

Until late years no attempt was made to control by law the primary elections in this State. Formerly all nominations of candidates for office were made by voluntary caucuses of members of the different parties, or by primary elections held solely under the direction of the committees or managers of the respective parties. These were held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the various conventions, state, county, township or district, at which the party candidates for office for those respective political subdivisions were nominated. In theory, no person save those affiliated with a party could vote or take part in the caucuses or primary elections of that party; but in fact, the party primary elections were often dominated in whole or in material part by those not actually in sympathy with the party holding them.

The delegates selected often found themselves wholly unable to carry out in convention the pledges given the voters at the primaries because of opposition of party leaders and holders of office. Violations of their pledges were not infrequent. The conventions were generally controlled by the party leaders and the nominations dictated by them.

The voluntary primaries conducted by the political parties were strongly criticized, and later the convention system itself, and the fraud and manipulation to which they were both subject were condemned. The courts lacking power to control in these matters or to effectively prevent fraud or to secure a fair conduct of such elections, the public and the press for years demanded that the control and protection of the law be given them.

From an interesting history of the primary election laws in Illinois given by Mr. Justice Carter of the Supreme Court of this State in one of the opinions of that court, it appears that the first legislative attempt to regulate the holding of party caucuses or elections for the nominations of candidates for office was in 1885, when the City Election Law was adopted in which the parties were recognized in the selection of the Board of Election Commissioners

in Chicago and in the appointment of judges and clerks. A separate law was enacted the same year declaring it unlawful for any one to vote at any primary election unless he was at the time a qualified voter in the district under the general election laws of the State, and fixing a penalty by fine and imprisonment.

In 1889 an effort was first made to regulate in this State the entire procedure of nominating candidates for office, but this law was not *compulsory* upon the political parties, the party committees being authorized to use it or not as they chose.

When the Australian ballot system was adopted in this State in 1891, the law for the first time took control of many of the details of the elections, which had been left to the caucuses or committees of the parties, and it regulated in a general way the nomination of candidates for the elective offices, except trustees of schools, school directors, members of boards of education, and road officers in counties not under township organization.

A *compulsory* primary law was first adopted in 1898, but this applied directly to Cook County only, though it authorized the people of any county, city, or incorporated town in the State to adopt it by vote, and it was so adopted in some cities and counties.

In 1899 a law was passed regulating primary elections, but it was made to apply only to counties having less than 125,000 inhabitants (that is, to the entire State outside of Cook County,) and only when adopted by vote of the people. It was so adopted in several counties. In 1901 an act was passed amending in many details the act of 1898, and extending its provisions.

None of the laws thus far mentioned were intended or adapted to secure a *direct* vote of the members of a party upon the nomination of its candidates for office, but the law's control, such as it was, applied to the system of selection of party delegates and their action in party conventions. Direct party primaries for the nomination of candidates for county offices have been customary, it is said, in the southern part of the State for many years, the nomination being given to the candidate receiving a plurality of votes at said primary.

Agitation of the question of direct primaries or selection of candidates by direct vote had begun prior to the act of 1901, and

increased greatly thereafter. In 1904 the question whether a law should be passed allowing the people to vote at primaries directly for candidates for office was submitted to the people, and a great majority of the votes cast were in favor of such a law. Drafts of laws to secure this were prepared, and one at least was introduced in the legislature of 1905, but it was not adopted nor was the principle of direct nomination recognized in the Primary Election Law passed that year.

The Primary Law of May 18, 1905, was the first applying to, and compulsory upon, the entire State, but even this law excepted from its operation cities, villages, and incorporated towns outside of Cook County, having a population of less than 1,000. It did not regulate nominations for candidates for Supreme or Circuit Judges, or County Commissioners in counties not under township organization. The purpose of this law of 1905, as declared by its advocates was to aid more effectively in ascertaining and declaring the will of the people, to prevent violence, correct abuses, and punish frauds at the elections for the purpose of nominating officers, and to secure free and intelligent action by the delegates in convention. The act placed all nominating or primary elections in the State outside of Cook County in the hands of the regular election officers of the election precincts, and punished by fine and imprisonment frauds in these elections, and violations of its provisions.

A separate system was created by this law applying directly to elections in Cook County only. The law was held to be void by the Supreme Court in an opinion given April 5, 1906. (*People vs. Election Comrs.* 221 Ill., 9.) The defects found to exist related to the form of the act, and the means provided by it. A legislative attempt to control such elections, and punish violations of the law was not criticised. The Court declared the Primary Act of 1901 to be then in force.

At an extra session of the General Assembly immediately called, a new compulsory primary election law was passed and approved May 23, 1906, going into effect July 1st, of that year, and greatly extending the laws' control over such elections, and recognizing in a slight degree the principle of a direct primary vote, though retaining the delegate and convention features.

Under this law, the primaries of all parties were to be held on the same day, and in the same manner in all parts of the State. The law applied only to the elections held in November, and did not apply to the spring municipal elections or to the nominations for Trustees of the State University, for County Commissioners in counties not under township organization, or for township officers. Voters at the primaries might express their preference for candidates for United States Senator. The same polling places were to be used by all parties, and the same election officials were to serve. Two ballots were to be voted at the primaries: one called "Official Primary Ballot," contained the names of all the candidates for nomination. By marking and depositing this ballot the voter expressed his preference as to candidates. The other, the "Delegate Ballot," contained the names of the delegates to the party conventions. The vote on the official ballot operated as instructions to the delegates chosen to sit in the conventions, but only for one roll call.

Primary elections were held under the law of 1906, in August of that year to select candidates for offices to be filled at the November elections following, and a direct vote was taken at those primaries for candidates for a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy arising in Illinois, March 4, 1907. The validity of the law was soon questioned, and litigation over it finally reached the Supreme Court, where it was held that the law was not in accord with the Constitution. (*Rouse vs. Thompson*, 228 Ill., 522. *Opinion filed October 2, 1907.*) The defects arising and pointed out were (1) in its title; (2) an attempt to confer broader powers upon the party committees than was justified; (3) the method of establishing delegate districts; (4) manner of filling vacancies in offices, (5) in requiring a registration of the voter thirty days before election; and (6) in limiting the vote for Representatives in the General Assembly to one candidate from each district.

These defects did not go to the propriety or legality of legislative control of such elections, but the court declared that such elections were within the provisions of the Constitution protecting elections; that a voter was entitled to have such elections honestly conducted; the primaries of a party confined to the voters affiliated

with that party; that it was the duty of the legislature to provide all reasonable regulations and laws to prevent fraud, injustice, and oppression, and to preserve the equal rights of all; and that the question of what regulations should be made to secure fair primary elections rested with the legislature and not with the court.

The effect of this decision seemed to be to leave the act of 1898, as amended in 1901, in full force as was stated to be the result of the decision by the court in the *People vs. Election Comrs.*, when the law of 1905 was held void.

PRIMARY LAW OF 1908

The legislature of 1907, meeting in October of that year in adjourned session after the decision holding the law of 1906 void, the subject was again taken up, and an act was passed January 29, 1908, called the "Jones-Oglesby Direct Primary Law," which goes into effect July 1, 1908, and purports to make a direct vote compulsory at all primary elections for all candidates for office, the person receiving the highest number of votes at a primary as the candidate of a party for an office, to be the candidate of that party for that office. It controls the nomination of candidates for all elective officers, congressional, state senatorial, state, county, village, city, town, and judicial officers, including members of the State Board of Equalization, Trustees of the Sanitary District, Clerks of the Appellate Courts and officers of the Municipal Court of Chicago, but excepts from its operation candidates for Presidential Electors, Trustees of the State University, township officers such as Supervisor, Town Clerk, Assessor, Collector, and Highway Commissioner, and all school officers save Superintendent of Public Instruction and County Superintendent of Schools, for which two last named offices candidates must be chosen at the primaries.

What is a Party? A political party under the act is declared to be a party which cast at least two per cent of the entire vote cast in any county for State and county officers, or within any city, village, town, or other municipality, except township and school district, for officers thereof at the general election next preceding a primary, thus recognizing as many different *kinds* of parties as there are political subdivisions into counties, cities, villages, towns, and other municipalities. The parties required to hold primaries in Illinois in 1908 are Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, and Socialist, each having polled two per cent of votes cast in November, 1906.

When primaries are to be held. In 1908 the primaries for all parties are to be held on August 8th.

In succeeding years they are to be held as follows:

For city elections in cities which elect officers on the first

Tuesday in April, the primary is to be held on the last Tuesday in February.

For city elections in cities which elect officers on the third Tuesday in April, the primary is to be held on the second Tuesday in March.

For the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled at November elections, the primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April.

For the nomination of judicial candidates for the judicial election in June, the primary shall be held on the second Tuesday in April.

Party Committeemen. The act provides for the election of the managing committees of the political parties at the primaries, a precinct committeeman to be chosen for each party by ballot at each precinct. A member of the State Central Committee is to be elected from each congressional district at the August primary in 1908, and at April primary in 1910, and every two years thereafter, and at the same primaries senatorial district committeemen are to be elected as follows:

In districts composed of three or more counties one member from each county; in districts of two counties, two members from the county having the largest number of voters, and one from the other; in districts of one county or less three members are elected.

The County Central Committee is made up of the precinct committeemen elected at the primary.

The Congressional District Committee is to be composed of the chairmen of the county committees of the counties in the district, and in districts like those in Cook County, the precinct committeemen in the district compose the congressional committee. The precinct committeemen in a city compose the city committee.

This law recognizes and continues the various political party committees now in existence until their successors are chosen. It allows and regulates the holding of certain conventions, viz.:

County Convention. The County Central Committee meet at the county seat, and choose a chairman. This meeting is to be the

county convention, and it chooses delegates to the State Senatorial, Congressional, and State Conventions.

In county conventions each committeeman has one vote, and one additional vote for each fifty or larger fraction of fifty votes cast by the party in his precinct at the last general election.

The County Convention meets the second Wednesday after the April primary.

Senatorial District Convention. The Senatorial District Convention is held on the third Wednesday.

Congressional District Convention. The Congressional District Convention is held on the fourth Wednesday. This convention selects delegates and alternates to the National Convention, and recommends to the State Convention the nomination of candidates from the congressional district for Presidential Electors.

State Convention. This act provides that the State Convention shall (after 1908,) be held on the fifth Wednesday after the April primary, and that at this convention there may be nominated candidates for Presidential Electors, and for Trustees of the State University. The convention may adopt a party platform, and choose the delegates and alternates to the National Convention.

Each of the conventions named is allowed to perform the functions of such political organizations not inconsistent with the act.

Candidates for Illinois House of Representatives. The elected senatorial committeemen for each senatorial district shall meet at least thirty-three days prior to the April primaries, and determine how many candidates shall be nominated by their party in that district for the House of Representatives.

Ballot. The law provides for a printed ballot to be used at the primaries, in which the names of the candidates are to be printed in a column. This is what is termed the "Shoe-string" ballot. Each party must have its own ballot, and no two can be of the same color. The names of candidates are placed on this ballot in the order in which their petitions for nominations are filed. The County Clerk (or Board of Election Commissioners if there be one) prepares and prints these ballots for state and county primaries, and Clerks of Municipalities, such as cities, villages, and towns, must prepare and print the ballots for their local primaries. At the bot-

tom of the ballot, the primary elector will find a space under the heading "Precinct Committeeman," in which he may write or attach the name of the candidate of his choice for precinct committeeman. In voting for precinct committeeman, the primary elector is not required to place a cross opposite the name of such candidate.

The officer who prints the ballots must determine the color of the primary ballot of each party. He must post an announcement of the color of the ballot of each party in his office at least fifteen days prior to the date of the primary; in addition thereto, he must publish such announcement for at least one week in three newspapers of general circulation in the county, or if a municipal primary, in at least three newspapers printed and published in the city, if there be three newspapers printed and published in the city. It is the duty of the clerk who prints the ballot to deliver to the primary judges, at least five days prior to the date of the primary, five specimen ballots of each political party, to be posted by the judges in the precinct where the primary will be held. One specimen ballot of each political party must be posted at the polling place. The specimen ballot must be printed on paper of a different texture and color from the official primary ballot. It should be marked

"SPECIMEN PRIMARY BALLOT FOR THE PARTY."

The name of no candidate for nomination to office or as a committeeman shall be printed on the ballot unless a petition of voters for his nomination shall have been filed in his behalf. The form of these petitions, method of obtaining and filing, and the time of filing the same, are given with much detail in the law.

Petitions. The petitions must be of sheets of uniform size, must have a heading giving the name of the candidate, the office, the party represented, and his place of residence. The heading of each sheet must be the same, must be signed by qualified primary electors in person, the residence address must be written, and if in a city of over 10,000, the street number must be given. Each sheet must have at the bottom a sworn statement by an adult resident of the district giving his residence as above, stating that the signatures were signed in his presence and are genuine, and

that to the best of his belief, the persons signing were qualified voters of the party at the time.

These petitions may contain the names of two or more candidates of the party for the same or different offices. The petitions shall be signed for a State office by not less than 1,000 or more than 2,000 primary electors; for a congressional, senatorial, judicial, county, city, or village office, or for a Trustee of a Sanitary District, or Clerk of an Appellate Court, by at least one-half of one per cent of the voters in the district or political subdivision for which the office is sought; for State Central Committee by 100 primary electors of the congressional district; for senatorial committee by ten of the electors of his party in the county, and if a district is wholly within one county, or partly in one and partly in another, by ten electors within the district; for any other office, the petition must be signed by ten electors of the party within the district.

Petition for United States Senator. The candidate for United States Senator must file a petition with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days before the April primary, signed by not less than 3,000, nor more than 5,000 primary electors, members of his party, but this vote is to be taken merely to ascertain the sentiment of the voters of the respective parties.

Filing Petitions. Petitions for nomination must be filed as follows: Where the nomination is for State officers or for officers of any division or district greater than a county, including congressional, senatorial, and judicial, also State Central Committee, the petition shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State between thirty and sixty days prior to the primary; for county officers or senatorial committee, the petition shall be filed with the County Clerk within the same period; for city, village, or township officers, it shall be filed with the Clerk of the Municipality not more than thirty nor less than fifteen days before the primary.

Independent Nominations. Independent candidates may be nominated by petition as the laws now or may hereafter permit.

Qualifications: Who May Vote at Primary. In order to vote at a primary a person must be a legally qualified voter under the general election laws, must have declared his affiliation with the party; and in districts where registration is required in order to vote at a

regular election, only registered voters can vote at a primary unless the votes of unregistered voters be sworn in. No one can vote at a primary who has signed a petition for nomination of a candidate of another party when such candidate is to be voted for at the primary, or who has signed the petition of an independent candidate, or who has voted at a primary of another political party (other than a mere city, village, or town party) within two years.

Judges and Clerks of Primary Elections. The judges of the general elections for a precinct must serve at the primary elections. These judges select three qualified electors to act as clerks of the primaries except that in cities where there is by law a Board of Election Commissioners, the regular election clerks act as clerks at primary elections.

Challengers. Two challengers and an alternate for each challenger for each precinct may be appointed in writing by the precinct committeeman. They must be qualified primary electors in their respective precincts. At the first primary, challengers for all precincts will be appointed by the respective county central committees.

Contests. The act allows and regulates contests between candidates for nomination, directs primary elections to be held in all cases of special elections to fill vacancies, it re-enacts the provisions of former laws for the punishment of frauds, and gives penalties for violation of its provisions.

The Primary Election Laws of 1889, 1899, and that of 1898 as amended in 1901 are repealed, as well as all other laws inconsistent with the law of 1908.

ELECTION LAWS IN ILLINOIS

There are two general classes of laws governing elections, other than primary elections, in this State.

The first class includes (a) an act entitled "An Act in regard to Elections and to Provide for Filling Vacancies in Elective Offices," approved April 3, 1872, and the many additions and amendments made to this law since that date; (b) An Act for the Registry of Electors and to prevent Fraudulent Voting, approved February 16, 1865; (c) An Act to Apportion the State of Illinois into Senatorial Districts, May 10, 1901; (d) An Act to Apportion the State of Illinois into twenty-five Congressional Districts, approved May 13, 1901; (e) An Act to Provide for Publication of all Constitutional Amendments or other Public Measures required by law to be voted for, approved April 22, 1899.

The above laws apply to and control elections in the entire State, except so far as they are modified or superseded by the following:

The second class includes (a) An Act Regulating the Holding of Elections and Declaring the Result thereof in Cities, Villages, and Incorporated Towns in this State, approved June 19, 1885, as amended by various laws adopted since; (b) An Act approved March 3, 1887, Regulating the Holding of Elections for town, and school purposes where the Town or School District lies wholly or partly within any City or Village which has adopted the general city election laws named.

The general city act (a) has been adopted by the people of the cities of Chicago and East St. Louis, and the town of Cicero, in Cook County, and within their territory the general State election laws are not in force so far as they are inconsistent with the general city election law.

WHAT MAY BE SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS FOR DECISION AT ELECTIONS

1. The selection of elective officials from the various counties, and other political divisions duly placed in nomination for office under the primary and election laws by the respective political parties or by action independent of such parties.

2. Questions of adoption or rejection of proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State, or other propositions or public measures required by law to be voted upon before adoption.

3. The expression of the opinion or desire of the voters upon any question of public policy submitted to them upon petition of ten per cent of the registered voters in the State, or twenty-five per cent in counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts as authorized by the act of May 11, 1901.

METHOD PROVIDED BY LAW FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

Election Precincts. The State is divided into election precincts, each containing as nearly as practicable 400 voters, each voter being required to vote within the precinct of his residence. Each town constitutes an election precinct in counties under township organization, but the town may be divided into as many precincts as the population justifies or requires. Each school district is an election precinct for some purposes.

In counties under township organization the County Board of Supervisors divides the county into election precincts. In counties not under township organization, this is done by the Board of County Commissioners.

In Cook County, the Board of County Commissioners divides the territory outside of the city of Chicago and town of Cicero into election precincts. In the city of Chicago, town of Cicero, and other cities and towns adopting the city election law, the Board of Election Commissioners divides the territory into election precincts, containing 300 voters, as nearly as practicable.

Polling Places. There must be a polling place in each election precinct, located upon the ground floor in the front room of a build-

ing with an entrance from the public street, the latter being at least forty feet in width, and the polling place must be as near the center of population of the election precinct as practicable. No election shall be held in a saloon, billiard hall, bowling alley, or any place used as a resort by idle persons or those of ill repute.

Election Judges and Clerks. The County Board appoints three judges of election in each election precinct to see that the laws are strictly followed and enforced. Each judge must be a person of fair character, of approved integrity, well informed, able to write and speak the English language, and must be an elector in the precinct and have resided there for one year before the election. Not more than two persons of the same political party can be appointed judges in the same precinct. They hold office for one year and until their successors are appointed. The town supervisor shall be appointed one of the judges for the precinct in which he resides.

The judges of election so chosen may each choose a person of the same qualifications as the judges to act as clerk of election. The judges and clerks each take and sign an oath to support the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Illinois, to faithfully discharge their duties, that they have resided in the precinct one year, and are entitled to vote at that election.

Constables. The County Board may appoint one or more constables to attend to each polling place, to preserve order. The judges of election may appoint a suitable person to act as special constable during the election.

Registry of Voters. The registry law requires the judges of election in each precinct to meet on Tuesday three weeks before the election and make a register of all persons qualified to vote at the next election. This register must contain the names of all persons entitled to vote, alphabetically arranged in one column. In another column the residence of the voter, giving the number of the dwelling-house, and name of the street, if in a city, or other locality of the dwelling-place of the person if not in a city. One copy of this register is filed with the proper city or village officer, another is kept by the judges for revision, and a third is posted in a conspicuous place in the precinct.

The Board meets a second time before election for the purpose of revising, correcting, and completing the registry. When corrected the Board makes two copies of the same and files one in the office of the city or town clerk, and the other is used by the judges of election on election day.

No registration of voters is required for town elections.

Conduct of Election. The County Clerk must give at least thirty days' notice of any general election, and twenty days' notice of any special election, before it is held. Copies of this notice must be posted in three of the most public places in each precinct. On election day the polling place must be open, and the judges and clerks in attendance to receive votes from 7:00 o'clock A. M. to 5:00 o'clock P. M., of that day.

In cities of Chicago and East St. Louis, and town of Cicero in Cook County, which have adopted the "City Election Law," the polls open at 6:00 A. M., and close at 4:00 P. M. Any other city or village in counties of the third class, viz.: Cook County, may by ordinance filed with the County Clerk adopt the same hours.

Australian System. Balloting at general elections must conform to what is called the "Australian Ballot Law," which provides a system modelled upon a plan said to have been first used in Australia. The purpose of the law is to enable the voter to cast his ballot secretly so that no one save himself will know for whom he votes. This law was adopted in Illinois in 1891, has been upheld by the courts, and received general approval from the electors. It does not govern elections for trustees of schools, school directors, members of boards of education, or officers of road districts in counties not under township organization.

Ballots. Under the Australian law the voting must be by ballots printed and distributed at the public expense. For all county and general elections therein the expense is borne by the county; for municipal elections, it is borne by the municipality. The names of all candidates to be voted for in each precinct must be printed on the ballot which is called the "Official Ballot," and for this the law provides in detail the kind of paper, and the size and style of type to be used, as well as its form.

As nearly as practicable the ballot shall be in the following form:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><input type="radio"/> DEMOCRATIC.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Governor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> JOHN M. PALMER.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Lieutenant Governor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ANDREW J. BELL.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Secretary of State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NEWELL D. RICKS.</p> | <p><input type="radio"/> REPUBLICAN.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Governor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> JOSEPH W. FIFER.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Lieutenant Governor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> LYMAN B. RAY.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">For Secretary of State</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> I. N. PEARSON.</p> |
|--|---|

[And continuing in like manner as to all candidates to be voted for at such election.]

If an amendment to the Constitution, or other public measure, has been proposed to be voted on at the election, a separate ballot must be provided, in form like the following:

| | | |
|--|------|----------|
| Proposed amendment to the Constitution (or other measure) | Yes. | X |
| (Here print the substance of the amendment or other measure) | No. | |

The elector shall designate his vote by a cross mark, thus: X.

The said separate ballot shall be printed on paper of sufficient size so that when folded once it shall be large enough to contain the following words, which shall be printed on the back: "Ballot for Constitutional Amendment," or the name of any and all public measures then to be voted on.

By the original Australian ballot law of this State, the name of no candidate could be printed on the Official Ballot unless his nomination was made and certified as required by that law, which allowed the delegates in convention, or a caucus or meeting representing any political party which had cast at least two per cent of the entire votes cast at the last general election in the electoral division or district for which the nomination was to be made, to make one nomination for each office. A sworn certificate of all such nominations to be filed containing the names of the candidate, the office for which each was nominated, the party they represented, and their places of residence with the street and number.

The certificates of nomination were to be filed with the Secretary of State as to State offices or offices for a district greater than a county; with the City Clerk for city offices in cities of over 500,000 population; and all other certificates with the County Clerk; the same to be filed in each case thirty days before the day of election, but the certificates of nomination for candidates for offices in other cities and in villages and towns and for town officers in counties under township organization were to be filed with the clerks of the respective cities, villages, or towns fifteen days before election.

Under the Primary Law of 1908 (see page 14,) these nominations for candidates (except for electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States and Trustees of the University of Illinois, and township and school officers), are made by the people direct at the primary, and the candidates so selected must go on the Official Ballot for the general election, together with candidates nominated in the usual way for offices exempt from the primary law above mentioned, and independent candidates nominated by petition. The certificates of election of the various canvassing boards under the primary law take the place of the certificates of nomination formerly issued by the officers of the conventions, caucuses, or meetings.

The Australian law (as amended in 1905) also provides that independent candidates for any office can have their names printed on the Official Ballot for the general election upon petition signed and filed as follows:

For a State office signed by 1,000 qualified voters,

For any office within a district or division less than a State and in cities having over 5,000 population, petition to be signed by one qualified voter out of each fifty who voted at the next preceding general election in such district, but in no case less than twenty-five,

For offices in other cities and in any town, village, precinct or ward, petition to be signed by five per cent of the vote cast therein at the last preceding election.

The petition is required to specify the office to which the party was nominated, the party or political principle he represents, and his place of residence with the street and number if any. Each

signer must add his place of residence to his signature and is forbidden to sign for more than one nomination for each office.

The petition must consist of sheets of uniform size, each sheet to be signed by an adult resident of the district for which the candidate is nominated, certifying under oath that the signatures on that sheet were signed in his presence and were genuine: the sheets to be fastened together in book form and numbered consecutively. No person who has voted at a primary to nominate candidates for any office at any certain election is qualified to sign the petition for a candidate for the same office to be voted on at the same election. The petitions for nomination are to be filed at the same place and within the same period before election as the certificates of nomination by convention or caucus above noted. This is the law controlling the nomination of independent candidates by petition now (1908) because in section 64 of the Primary Law of 1908, the right to nominate independent candidates "by petition as is now or may hereafter be provided by law" is expressly preserved.

Voting on Election Day. The voter attends the polling place, gives his name and residence to the judges, one of whom thereupon announces it in a distinct voice and if the name is found on the register, the voter is given one ballot on the back of which one of the judges endorses his initials. If the voter's name is not found he can not vote unless he furnishes his affidavit in writing showing he is entitled to vote and prove the fact further by the oath of a householder and registered voter of the election precinct. These oaths can be administered by the judges and must be presented to them and they are judges of the sufficiency of the affidavit and of the right of such an applicant to vote. This is what is referred to as "swearing in a vote." In cities adopting the "City Election Law" no one can vote unless registered. A vote can not be sworn in on election day under that law.

The voter retires with his ballot to one of the voting booths prepared at the polling place as required by law, and shows his choice of a candidate for each office by marking a cross in the proper square or place opposite the name of the candidate chosen by him for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on the ticket, making a cross (X)

opposite thereto if the name of the candidate is not printed. In like manner on the ballot relating to public questions or constitutional amendment, he writes in the appropriate square, or places a cross opposite the answer he desires to give on the question. Should the voter desire to vote for all the candidates of any one political party, he may place his mark or cross in the circular space opposite the name of such party at the head of the ballot. When the ballot is properly marked as the voter desires, he must fold it up in such a manner as to conceal the marks he has made. Then leaving the booth he gives the ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot-box who puts it in the box. The ballot-box is furnished by the County Board to the judges who keep the key. Each box has an opening in the lid only large enough to admit a single folded ballot, and each ballot voted must be put in the box through that opening. The County Clerk provides at the expense of the county proper blanks for each precinct, but in cities adopting the City Election Law the Election Commissioners furnish the blanks.

The judges at the opening of the polls on election day should open and exhibit publicly the ballot-box as an assurance that there are no ballots inside, lock it and retain the key, not opening the same until after the closing of the polls. As the votes are cast each clerk is required to keep a poll list of the names of each person voting, in regular order.

Counting the Votes and Certifying the Results. The judges canvass the votes at the closing of the polls, the clerks keeping records of the number of votes received by each candidate and making a certificate of the result as to each candidate, which the judges of the election sign in triplicate; one being given to the County Clerk, one sent by mail to the Secretary of State, and the other delivered to the Town Clerk in counties under township organization, but is retained by one of the judges in counties not under township organization.

Canvassing the Vote. The County Clerk of each county with the assistance of two Justices of the Peace of that county act as a canvassing board and within seven days after the election, this board must proceed to open the returns, make abstracts of the votes for each candidate, and the County Clerk must issue certifi-

cates of election to the different candidates having the highest number of votes for the several county offices. The County Clerk must send a complete abstract of the votes for candidates for State officers to the Secretary of State to be canvassed by the State Canvassing Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, who in the presence of the Governor, must proceed within twenty days after the election and sooner if all the returns are received, to canvass the votes for members of Congress and all State officers, and declare the persons having the highest number of votes for the respective offices to be elected. If the candidates for the same office have an equal number of votes, the Secretary of State decides by lot which are elected. The Governor gives the certificate of election or commission to each person elected and makes proclamation of the result of the canvass of the vote cast upon amendments to the Constitution or public question submitted.

CITY ELECTION LAW

MANNER OF CONDUCTING ELECTIONS IN CITIES, VILLAGES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS

In cities which have adopted the general city election law, there is a Board of Election Commissioners created, consisting of three members who are appointed by the County Court. Two members of this Board at least must always be selected from the two leading political parties of the State, one from each of them, and they must all be qualified voters and householders, residing in the city, of known political convictions, of integrity, and capacity. They choose one of their number as chairman and another as secretary. They must maintain a suitable office for their business and keep it open every day during business hours, except holidays and Sundays. The Board of Election Commissioners in such cities divides the territory into election precincts, each of which contains as nearly as practicable not more than three hundred voters. The Board also selects three judges of election for each precinct from the electors in the precinct to be chosen at least 60 days before the election.

The judges of election must be citizens of the United States, legal voters of good character and repute, and be able to speak, read, and write the English language, and be familiar with the arithmetical rules of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The Board also selects two clerks for each precinct having the same qualifications as the judges. The appointment of the judges and clerks so chosen is subject to confirmation by the County Court. The Board fixes the place of registry and the polling place in each precinct, and gives notice thereof and is responsible for the fitness and proper condition of these places, and for the conduct of the elections.

Registration of Voters. In the city this is more carefully governed than in other districts. A special book of registry is provided and the voter must appear before the board in person and submit to examination as to his qualifications, at one of the two meetings of the Board for registration purposes. The *first* is held

the Saturday next before the Tuesday four weeks before election, and the *second* on the Tuesday three weeks before election. After the *second* day of registration, the clerks must call at each dwelling-house and verify the residence of the voter as registered and notify all those whose address is incorrectly given. The voter so notified must appear before the election officers of the precinct on the Saturday following and explain, or his name is erased from the register. The election officers in each precinct hold a *third* meeting on the Saturday following the last day of registration. Under this law the voter must be registered or he cannot vote. A new general registration must be made in every year of a Congressional election in the same manner.

At every election between the general registrations, the registry list is revised on the Tuesday three weeks before election day at which time additional names may be added to the list.

Hours of Voting. The polls are open from six o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M. in Chicago and East St. Louis and in all villages, towns, and cities in Cook County where they have adopted these hours by ordinance, during which time no judge or clerk can be absent for more than five minutes at a time. When the polls are closed the votes must be canvassed by the judges, who can not adjourn or postpone the canvass until it has been completed. Their statements or certificates of the result in duplicate must be enclosed in envelopes and sealed up, one directed to the County Clerk and one to the City Comptroller, placed in the ballot-box which is locked and sealed and delivered by one of the judges to the Election Commissioners, who with the County Judge and City Attorney act as a canvassing board and within seven days open all returns and make abstracts or statements of the results and declare the same, which become a matter of record in the County Court. The certificates of election as to all county, town, and city officers are issued by the County Clerk, who also transmits the abstracts or statements of the Board of Canvassers as to votes cast for State, Congressional, Senatorial, Judicial, and County officers and Electors to the Secretary of State and these are used in determining the results of the election as to all State officers, Congressional, Senatorial, Judicial, and County officers, and Presidential Electors.

LIST OF COUNTIES IN ILLINOIS

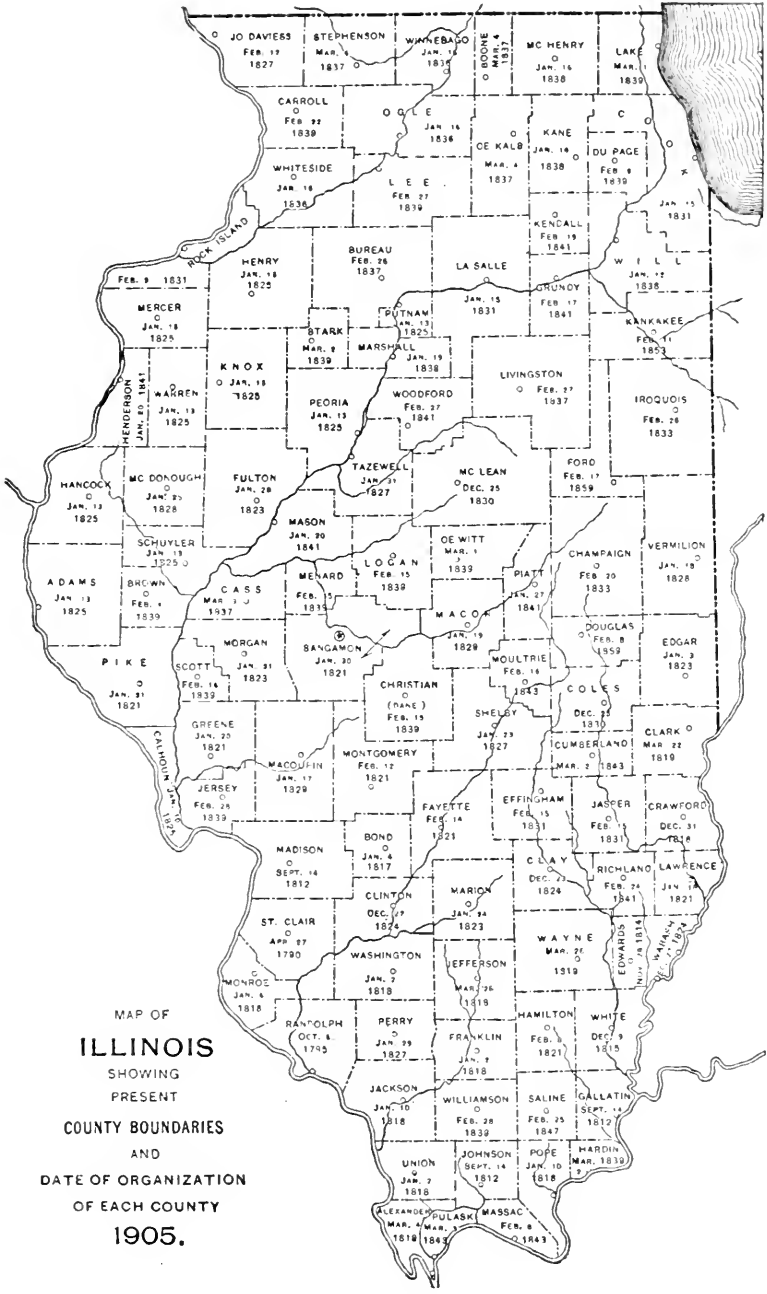
SHOWING THE ORIGIN OF NAME, COUNTY SEAT AND POPULATION IN 1900.

The seventeen counties marked * are not under township organization. The other 85 have adopted township organization.

| Counties. | Origin of Name. | Estab'd | County Seat. | Pop. 1900 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Adams..... | John Quincy Adams..... | Jan. 1825 | Quincy..... | 67,058 |
| *Alexander.. | William M. Alexander..... | Mar. 1819 | Cairo..... | 19,384 |
| Bond..... | Gov. Shadrach Bond..... | Jan. 1817 | Greenville.... | 16,078 |
| Boone..... | Daniel Boone..... | Mar. 1837 | Belvidere..... | 15,791 |
| Brown..... | Gen. Jacob Brown..... | Feb. 1839 | Mt. Sterling... | 11,557 |
| Bureau..... | Pierre de Buero, Ind. trader. | Feb. 1837 | Princeton..... | 41,112 |
| *Calhoun.... | John C. Calhoun..... | Jan. 1825 | Hardin..... | 8,917 |
| Carroll..... | Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.. | Feb. 1839 | Mt. Carroll... | 18,963 |
| *Cass..... | Gen. Lewis Cass..... | Mar. 1837 | Virginia..... | 17,222 |
| Champaign.. | C county in Ohio..... | Feb. 1833 | Urbana..... | 47,622 |
| Christian... | A county in Kentucky..... | Feb. 1839 | Taylorville.... | 32,790 |
| Clark..... | George Rogers Clark..... | Mar. 1819 | Marshall..... | 24,033 |
| Clay..... | Henry Clay..... | Dec. 1824 | Louisville.... | 19,553 |
| Clinton..... | DeWitt Clinton..... | Dec. 1824 | Carlyle..... | 19,824 |
| Coles..... | Gov. Edward Coles..... | Dec. 1830 | Charleston.... | 34,146 |
| Cook..... | Daniel P. Cook..... | Jan. 1831 | Chicago..... | 1,838,735 |
| Crawford... | William H. Crawford..... | Dec. 1816 | Robinson..... | 19,240 |
| Cumberland | Cumberland Road..... | Mar. 1843 | Toledo..... | 16,124 |
| DeKalb..... | Baron DeKalb..... | Mar. 1837 | Sycamore..... | 31,756 |
| DeWitt..... | DeWitt Clinton..... | Mar. 1839 | Clinton..... | 18,972 |
| Douglas.... | Stephen A. Douglas..... | Feb. 1859 | Tuscola..... | 19,097 |
| DuPage..... | DuPage river..... | Feb. 1839 | Wheaton..... | 28,196 |
| Edgar..... | John Edgar..... | Jan. 1823 | Paris..... | 28,273 |
| *Edwards... | Gov. Ninian Edwards..... | Nov. 1814 | Albion..... | 10,345 |
| Effingham.. | Gen. Edward Effingham... | Feb. 1831 | Effingham.... | 20,465 |
| Fayette.... | Marquis de La Fayette..... | Feb. 1821 | Vandalia..... | 28,065 |
| Ford..... | Gov. Thomas Ford..... | Feb. 1859 | Paxton..... | 18,359 |
| Franklin... | Benjamin Franklin..... | Jan. 1818 | Benton..... | 19,675 |
| Fulton..... | Robert Fulton..... | Jan. 1823 | Lewistown... | 46,201 |
| Gallatin... | Albert Gallatin..... | Sep. 1812 | Shawneetown | 15,836 |
| Greene..... | Gen. Nathaniel Greene..... | Jan. 1821 | Carrollton... | 23,402 |
| Grundy.... | Felix Grundy..... | Feb. 1841 | Morris..... | 24,136 |
| Hamilton... | Alexander Hamilton..... | Feb. 1821 | McLeansboro | 20,197 |
| Hancock... | John Hancock..... | Jan. 1825 | Carthage..... | 32,215 |
| *Hardin.... | A county in Kentucky..... | Mar. 1839 | Elizabethto'n | 7,448 |
| Henderson.. | Henderson river..... | Jan. 1841 | Oquawka..... | 10,836 |
| Henry..... | Patrick Henry..... | Jan. 1825 | Cambridge.... | 40,049 |
| Iroquois... | Indian name..... | Feb. 1833 | Watseka..... | 38,014 |
| Jackson.... | Andrew Jackson..... | Jan. 1816 | Murphysboro | 33,871 |
| Jasper.... | Sergt. William Jasper..... | Feb. 1831 | Newton..... | 20,160 |
| Jefferson... | Thomas Jefferson..... | Mar. 1819 | Mt. Vernon... | 28,133 |
| Jersey..... | New Jersey..... | Feb. 1839 | Jerseyville... | 14,612 |
| Jo Daviess.. | Col. Jo Daviess..... | Feb. 1827 | Galena..... | 24,533 |
| *Johnson... | Col. Richard M. Johnson..... | Sept. 1812 | Vienna..... | 15,667 |

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| Counties. | Origin of Name. | Estab'd | County Seat. | Pop. 1900 |
|-------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| Kane | Senator Elias K. Kane | Jan. 1836 | Geneva | 78,792 |
| Kankakee | Indian name | Feb. 1853 | Kankakee | 37,154 |
| Kendall | Amos Kendall | Feb. 1841 | Yorkville | 11,467 |
| Knox | Gen. Henry Knox | Jan. 1825 | Galesburg | 43,612 |
| Lake | Lake Michigan | Mar. 1839 | Waukegan | 34,503 |
| LaSalle | LaSalle, the explorer | Jan. 1831 | Ottawa | 87,776 |
| Lawrence | Com. James Lawrence | Jan. 1821 | Lawrenceville | 16,523 |
| Lee | Richard Henry Lee | Feb. 1839 | Dixon | 29,894 |
| Livingston | Edward Livingston | Feb. 1837 | Pontiac | 42,035 |
| Logan | Dr. John Logan | Feb. 1839 | Lincoln | 28,680 |
| Macon | Nathaniel Macon | Jan. 1829 | Decatur | 44,003 |
| Macoupin | Indian name | Jan. 1829 | Carlinville | 42,256 |
| Madison | James Madison | Sept. 1812 | Edwardsville | 64,694 |
| Marion | Gen. Francis Marion | Jan. 1823 | Salem | 30,446 |
| Marshall | John Marshall | Jan. 1839 | Lacon | 16,370 |
| Mason | A county in Kentucky | Jan. 1841 | Havana | 17,491 |
| *Massac | Fort Massac | Feb. 1843 | Metropolis | 13,110 |
| McDonough | Com. Thomas McDonough | Jan. 1826 | Macomb | 28,412 |
| McHenry | Gen. William McHenry | Jan. 1836 | Woodstock | 29,759 |
| McLean | John McLean | Dec. 1830 | Bloomington | 67,843 |
| *Menard | Pierre Menard | Feb. 1839 | Petersburg | 14,336 |
| Mercer | Gen. Hugh Mercer | Jan. 1825 | Aledo | 20,945 |
| *Monroe | James Monroe | Jan. 1816 | Waterloo | 13,847 |
| Montgomery | Gen. Richard Montgomery | Feb. 1821 | Hillsboro | 30,836 |
| *Morgan | Gen. Daniel Morgan | Jan. 1823 | Jacksonville | 35,006 |
| Moultrie | Gen. William Moultrie | Feb. 1843 | Sullivan | 15,224 |
| Ogle | Lieut. Joseph Ogle | Jan. 1836 | Oregon | 29,129 |
| Peoria | Indian name | Jan. 1825 | Peoria | 88,608 |
| *Perry | Com. Oliver H. Perry | Jan. 1827 | Pinckneyville | 19,830 |
| Piatt | Benjamin Piatt | Jan. 1841 | Monticello | 17,706 |
| Pike | Zebulon M. Pike | Jan. 1821 | Pittsfield | 31,595 |
| *Pope | Nathaniel Pope | Jan. 1816 | Golconda | 13,585 |
| *Putlaski | Count Casimir Putlaski | Mar. 1843 | Mound City | 14,554 |
| Putnam | Gen. Israel Putnam | Jan. 1825 | Hennepin | 4,746 |
| *Randolph | Edmund Randolph | Oct. 1795 | Chester | 28,001 |
| Richland | A county in Ohio | Feb. 1841 | Olney | 16,391 |
| Rock Island | Island of same name | Feb. 1831 | Rock Island | 55,249 |
| Saline | Saline creek | Feb. 1847 | Harrisburg | 21,685 |
| Sangamon | Indian name | Jan. 1821 | Springfield | 71,593 |
| Schuyler | Gen. Philip Schuyler | Jan. 1825 | Rushville | 16,129 |
| *Scott | A county in Kentucky | Feb. 1839 | Winchester | 10,455 |
| Shelby | Gov. Isaac Shelby | Jan. 1827 | Shelbyville | 32,126 |
| Stark | Gen. John Stark | Mar. 1839 | Toulon | 10,180 |
| St. Clair | Gen. Arthur St. Clair | Apr. 1790 | Belleville | 86,685 |
| Stephenson | Col. Benjamin Stephenson | Mar. 1837 | Freeport | 31,288 |
| Tazewell | Gov. Lyttleton W. Tazewell | Jan. 1827 | Pekin | 33,221 |
| *Union | The Union | Jan. 1818 | Jonesboro | 22,610 |
| Vermilion | Vermilion river | Jan. 1826 | Danville | 65,635 |
| *Wabash | Indian name | Dec. 1824 | Mt Carmel | 12,583 |
| Warren | Gen. Joseph Warren | Jan. 1825 | Monmouth | 23,163 |
| Washington | George Washington | Jan. 1818 | Nashville | 19,526 |
| Wayne | Gen. Anthony Wayne | Mar. 1819 | Fairfield | 27,626 |
| White | Capt. Leonard White | Dec. 1815 | Carmi | 25,386 |
| Whiteside | Col. Samuel Whiteside | Jan. 1836 | Morrison | 34,710 |
| Will | Conrad Will | Jan. 1836 | Joliet | 74,764 |
| Williamson | A county in Tennessee | Feb. 1839 | Marion | 27,796 |
| Winebago | Indian name | Jan. 1836 | Rockord | 47,845 |
| Woodford | A county in Kentucky | Feb. 1841 | Eureka | 21,822 |



MAP OF
ILLINOIS
 SHOWING
 PRESENT
 COUNTY BOUNDARIES
 AND
 DATE OF ORGANIZATION
 OF EACH COUNTY
 1905.

TOWNSHIP AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The expression used by President Lincoln at Gettysburg, that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is the briefest and best possible description of the government of the people, of the State of Illinois, which is more often referred to as a government based upon the principle of local self-government.

Local self-government in this country at a very early date took on two principal forms which with some changes have continued in nearly all the States to the present time. These two forms are what is called "town government," and "county government." The county is of early English origin dating before the English monarchy. It was introduced into Virginia and other southern colonies on the Atlantic Coast under special charters or grants of lands therein by the English monarch to those who settled that region.

At the time of the Revolution and of the formation of the United States, Illinois was part of what was then called the "Northwest Territory," and belonged to the Virginia colony. The southern portion of Illinois having been settled in the early days mainly by colonists coming from the south and east of the Ohio River, the county form of government used in Virginia was very naturally adopted as the unit of local government in that part of Illinois.

The town government was introduced by the New England colonists, the name being derived from a very common English word, but the method or system of town government arose in this country from the exigencies of the situation in which the colonists found themselves. The town government had its foundation in the church, and school life. The people governed directly through the town meetings in which each citizen voted, and took part, and in which taxes were levied, and officials were appointed to carry out the will of the people. Northern and central Illinois was largely settled by descendants of the New England colonists who brought to this State and perpetuated here the principle of town government.

The local government in Virginia counties aside from matters

relating to the church was carried on by county officers originally appointed by the Governor of the colony, who held his office and powers from the crown, and later they were appointed by their associates, from which it will be seen that the people as a whole in those counties did not have direct or local self-government in the true sense.

These two systems of town and county government existed in Illinois at the time of its admission as a State, and the adoption of the first Constitution April 18, 1818. This Constitution recognized only the county as the unit for local government, and made no mention of cities or other municipalities, but the natural rivalry between the southern and northern ideas upon the subject of local government continued, and was greatly affected by the system of land surveys provided for by the Federal government for lands in Illinois and other western states, by which the public lands were divided into tracts containing thirty-six sections or square miles called *townships*, a name no doubt drawn from the New England town and used only for the purpose of describing lands as a part of the government subdivisions. In Illinois, one section (No. 16) in each township was expressly granted to the State to be used for the support of schools in the township by the act enabling the formation of the State.

The rivalry between these two forms of local government caused the Constitution of 1848 to recognize both systems, and preserve both the county and town systems of local government. It directed that the legislature should pass laws allowing any county to organize into townships when a majority of the voters desired. Under that Constitution and the laws subsequently adopted, the northern counties organized under the township plan adopting that form of local government. The value and fitness of the township organization and government has been shown by its adoption by even the larger part of the southern counties since that time, and at present while there are 102 counties in this State, but 17 retain the old county organization, 85 having adopted the township form.

The above will explain what is meant in this Handbook and in the laws of the State by the expressions "counties not having township organization," and "counties having township organiza-

tion," the ancient forms of government being plainly visible in each but changed to meet modern conditions.

The officials of counties having no township organization are elected by the people, but as these officials act for them, the people have no such direct voice in local affairs or business as is reserved to the people of the townships in counties having township organization.

Since the admission of the State into the Union in 1818, another form of local self-government has arisen and is now very generally adopted, that of cities, villages, and incorporated towns. In the early history of the State, these municipalities, so-called, were often created by special acts of the legislature, but general laws for their formation and control were authorized by the Constitution of 1870, by which special charters for such local government bodies were forbidden, and the legislature directed to adopt general laws governing that subject. Such a law was adopted in 1872. These municipalities are not governed directly by the people, but by officials elected by the people under the grant by the legislature, of the powers of self-government specified in the general law. (See page 47 of this Handbook further as to cities.)

There is one principle common to all these systems of local government, however, and that is the division of the powers of government into three departments, viz.: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, as in the State and Federal governments under their respective Constitutions. In the town, the town meeting is the legislative branch, the Supervisor, Town Clerk, Collector, etc., the executive, and the Justices of the Peace, the judicial. From this the reader will readily recognize the same division in the government of the city, village, and incorporated town.

LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS VOTED FOR IN ILLINOIS

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED, WHEN THEY ARE ELECTED, AND THEIR DUTIES

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS

(Except in towns in cities of over 50,000 pop.) (Chicago and Peoria.)

All the counties are divided into three classes according to population, for the purpose of fixing fees and salaries of county and township officers, viz.:

1st class, having not to exceed 25,000 population.

2d class, having more than 25,000 and not over 100,000 population.

3d class, having over 100,000 population, (includes Cook County, which is the only county of this class).

Highway Commissioner. Holds office three years. There are three in each town (except in towns wholly in cities of over 50,000 population. Office abolished in those towns). Compensation provided by law, \$2.00 per day for each day necessarily employed in their duties.

QUALIFICATIONS. No person shall be eligible to any town office unless he shall be a legal voter, and have been one year a resident of such town.

ELECTION. In counties under township organization, there shall be elected in each town, at the annual town meeting each year, one commissioner of highways, who shall hold his office three years.

DUTIES. To lay out, alter, widen, or vacate roads in, and have charge of the roads and bridges of, their respective towns, and keep same in repair and improve them so far as practicable.

able, and prosecute suits for all fines and penalties arising under "Roads and Bridges" laws.

They may enter upon lands of others, doing no unnecessary damage, and take material needed to construct or repair roads, after offering or making payment of damages agreed upon. If parties cannot agree on damage or value, the commissioners may have value fixed by condemnation suit.

Pound Master. Holds office for one year. Is paid by fees and charges fixed by Highway Commissioners, who in case of a vacancy may fill this office by appointment until the next annual town election.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a legal voter and have been one year a resident of the town.

ELECTION. At the annual town election.

DUTIES. To enforce the law forbidding certain animals to run at large in this State.

Constable. Holds office four years. Two are elected in each town and one for each 1,000 population over 2,500 inhabitants. Term begins the first Monday in May, but in counties not under township organization two are elected in each election precinct and term begins on the first Monday in December. No town shall have more than five constables. (In towns forming part of the city of Chicago, the office of constable was abolished after December 1, 1906, and their duties are now performed by Bailiff of Municipal Court.) Constables have no salary, but are paid by fees fixed by law which they may collect.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Highway Commissioner.

ELECTION. First Tuesday in April, 1909, and every fourth year thereafter at election for town officers in counties under township organization, and at regular November election same year in counties not under township organization.

DUTIES. Must take the oath required by the Constitution and give bond \$2,000 to \$10,000 within twenty days, approved by County Clerk. When any criminal offense or breach of peace is committed or attempted in his presence, forthwith to apprehend the offender and take him before a magistrate;

to suppress riots and unlawful assemblies, and to keep the peace, and without delay serve and execute all warrants, writs, precepts, and other process to him lawfully directed; pay over all collections made by him; and give information under Game law.

Justice of the Peace. He is commissioned by the Governor. The number in each town (save in Chicago, where the office has been abolished) and term of office, date of beginning of term, etc., is same as constable. (See above.) He has no salary but is paid by fees fixed by law.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must reside in the county, and town or district for which he is elected, and have been one year a resident of the town or district, and be a legal voter.

ELECTION. Same time and manner as Constable.

DUTIES. To take oath and give bond same as constable; to keep the peace; to hold court in his county, and keep a docket of all actions commenced before him; exercise the jurisdiction given by law; issue writs and warrants for arrest on complaint to him on oath and examine persons charged with crime; act as a member of boards of Auditors and of Appointment in his town; to pay over moneys received by him as required by law; post in his office at least once every three months list of all witness fees in his hands, and the names of the persons to whom they belong, etc.; return to Clerk of Court to which appeal is taken, when he returns the papers in the case, the names of all material witnesses; also to exercise powers and perform other duties prescribed by "Roads and Bridges" laws.

Town Collector. Holds office one year. No salary is given but collector is allowed to retain out of taxes a commission of two per cent, not to exceed \$1,500, on amount collected. County Board may allow more if they think above insufficient. In cities, and towns in counties having over 25,000 population, the Council or Trustees fix the collector's fees, not to exceed two per cent.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as other town officers. (See Highway Commissioner.)

ELECTION. At the annual town meeting in each town on the first Tuesday in April.

DUTIES. To take the oath of office required by the Revenue law, and give bond with two sureties, approved by County Board or the Supervisor and Town Clerk of his town, for double the amount of taxes to be collected in the town. This bond is recorded and is made a lien on the real estate of the collector.

To call at County Clerk's office on January 2d in each year, and obtain the tax books and warrant to collect; to collect all taxes levied on both real and personal property entered on tax books; to levy by distress and sale of goods and chattels of such persons as neglect or refuse to pay personal property tax; to pay over taxes collected (after deducting his compensation) to the proper officers, the amount belonging to each.

Town Assessor. Holds office one year. He receives \$2.50 per day for time necessarily employed in towns of less than 50,000 population, and \$3 in towns of that size in Cook County. His pay in counties not under township organization is fixed by the County Board.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as other town officers. (See Highway Commissioner.)

ELECTION. At annual town meeting on first Tuesday in April.

DUTIES. Take the special oath of office prescribed by the Revenue law, and assess and fix the value for purposes of taxation of all the real and personal property in his town. He may appoint deputies with advice and consent of chairman of the County Board, or Board of Town Auditors.

Town Clerk. Holds office one year. He receives \$2.50 per day for business out of the town, and \$1.50 per day while serving in the town, and may also collect fees fixed by law for certain services to the public.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as other town officers. (See Highway Commissioner.)

ELECTION. Elected at annual town meeting on first Tuesday in April.

DUTIES. He must take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. He has custody of all records, books, and papers of the town; shall file all certificates, oaths, and other papers required by law; keep a record of the minutes of the proceedings of every town meeting, etc.; enter every order or direction and all by-laws, rules, etc.; deliver to the Supervisor, before annual meeting of County Board, certified copies of all entries of votes for raising money, made since the last annual meeting of County Board; and annually certify to the County Clerk the amount of taxes required to be raised for all purposes. He may administer oaths, and take affidavits, and is one of the Board of Town Auditors.

Supervisor. Holds office for two years. (In Cook County one year.) The supervisors in counties having township organization are classified by the County Board by lot, the supervisors of each town being divided into two equal classes as nearly as may be. One class goes out of office each year. Receives \$2.50 per day for services when rendered out of the town and \$1.50 per day for service in the town. He also receives \$2.50 per day for attending meetings of the County Board, and \$1.50 per day while serving as member of either of the Boards of Appointment and of Health.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Highway Commissioner.

ELECTION. By ballot at the annual town meeting on the first Tuesday in April. Penalty of \$25 if he refuses to serve when elected.

DUTIES. To take and file the oath of office required by the Constitution; give bond to the town in double the amount of money he may receive, to be approved by the Town Clerk; to receive and pay out all moneys except those for roads and highways; prosecute for penalties; keep accounts, make annual settlement of same, and attend all meetings of the County Board. He is ex officio overseer of poor for town.

Assistant Supervisor. Term of office and compensation for attending County Board same as Supervisor.

In any city or town of 4,000 people not included in the

limits of any town, except in Cook County, there shall be one additional (or assistant) supervisor; in towns of 6,500 inhabitants there shall be two assistant supervisors; and for every 2,500 additional inhabitants there shall be elected one additional supervisor.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Supervisor.

ELECTION. Same as Supervisor.

DUTIES. To take and file the oath of office. He has no power or duty to receive or pay out money — law requiring bond from Supervisor does not apply to him. He is a member of, and attends the meetings of, the County Board, but has no other power or duties as a town officer.

Supervisors in Cook County. They are elected in towns outside of Chicago the same as in other counties under township organization, and they perform the same duties as supervisors in such other counties, except that they are not members of the County Board, nor do they have any power as such. Their compensation for service they render is the same as that given to other supervisors for like services. They hold office one year.

Township Trustees of Schools. Each congressional township is an established township for school purposes. There are three trustees in each township and they form a corporation by the name of "Trustees of Schools, Township No. —, Range No. —," according to the number. They hold office for three years. One is chosen each year. No compensation is allowed by law.

QUALIFICATIONS. Trustees must be 21 years of age and reside in the township. Where there are three or more districts in the township, no two of the trustees can be residents of the same district. One can not be trustee of schools and school director at the same time. Any woman, married or single, 21 years of age, is eligible to any office under the school laws of this State if she possesses the qualifications prescribed for the office.

ELECTION. Held on the second Saturday in April annually. The Trustees of Schools present at the election act as judges

of election and choose a person to act as clerk of election. In counties having township organization each town as so organized whose boundaries coincide with the congressional township boundaries elects trustees at the same time and in the same manner as town officers, viz.: first Tuesday in April.

DUTIES. To elect one of their number President; to elect some person not a director or trustee as Treasurer, who shall be Clerk of the Board and custodian of all funds, and the trustees shall attend to all school business of the township, and divide among the districts the funds raised for school purposes. They have power to buy, sell, or lease real estate for school purposes.

School Directors. The congressional or school township is subdivided into school districts for the convenience of the inhabitants for school purposes. These are designated or known by numbers and may be changed in size by the trustees on petition of a majority of the legal voters of the districts affected. In school districts having a population of less than 1,000 inhabitants and not governed by special acts now in force in relation to free schools there is elected a board of directors of three members who form a corporation by the name of "School Directors of School District No.—, Township No. —, Range No. —, County of —, Illinois." No compensation is allowed by law.

QUALIFICATIONS. Any person, male or female, married or single, 21 years of age, and a resident of the school district, who is able to read and write in the English language, is eligible, but no person can be a school director who is a member of the Board of School Trustees.

ELECTION. Annually on the third Saturday in April one director is elected in each district and holds office for three years.

DUTIES. To appoint one of their number President and another Clerk of the Board of Directors, who shall keep a record of all their official acts; to make an annual report to the voters present at the annual election of directors; to report to the County Superintendent the names and periods of their

engagement of persons employed as teachers; to provide revenue for maintaining free schools of the district; to establish and keep in operation at least for 110 days in each year a sufficient number of schools for all children in the district over six years of age and under 21; and to secure for all such children the right of equal education in such schools; to adopt and enforce rules for the government of the schools; to visit and inspect schools; to appoint all teachers; to fix their salaries; to purchase text-books for those whose parents are not able to buy them; to pay teachers' wages monthly, and post at the annual election a copy of the township Treasurer's report of finances of the district on the front door of the building where the election is held.

Many other powers are given school directors in detail, including the control of the teachers, management of the schools, the building and maintenance of the school buildings, and the power to borrow money to purchase sites, build and repair school houses, etc.

Members of High School Board of Education. In townships having township High Schools, there shall be a Board of Education of five members. No compensation is allowed by law.

QUALIFICATIONS. None other than those of a general nature required of school and town officers.

ELECTION. On the second Saturday of April in each year, two members are elected, save that in the third year counting from date of formation of the High School District, but one member is elected.

POWERS AND DUTIES. For the purpose of building school houses and supporting schools in the territory for which the High School is established, that territory is regarded as a school district and the High School Board of Education has for high school purposes the same powers and duties in all respects for such high school district as school directors have in ordinary school districts,

OFFICERS OF CITIES, VILLAGES, AND INCORPORATED TOWNS

The city, village, or incorporated town may exist in, and as a part of, a congressional or other township, or be composed of one or more townships or parts of townships. With few exceptions, the township officers retain their offices, powers, and duties in the townships included in whole or in part within the city, village, or incorporated town. These exceptions are in the laws referred to below relating to cities of 50,000 population or over.

The distinction must be kept in mind between cities, towns, and villages as incorporated municipalities having the broad general grant of powers by the legislature covering the entire subject of local municipal control or government, and the ordinary township which is a distinct municipal body for school purposes and as a township under the "Township Organization Law," but beyond that is merely a given area of land composed of sections or other governmental divisions.

On January 1, 1908, there were in Illinois 1,058 incorporated cities, towns, and villages. Of these there are approximately 200 cities, 80 towns, 770 villages, and 8 incorporations of a miscellaneous character. Of these 1,058 organizations, one city (Chicago) exceeds 125,000 (census of 1900 shows 1,698,575, or more than 35 per cent of the entire population of the State); one city (Peoria) has over 50,000; five other cities have each more than 25,000; four others have each more than 20,000; fourteen others have each more than 10,000; twenty-seven cities have each over 5,000 and less than 10,000; of the remaining 1,006 municipalities, none have 5,000, and 680 of these have each a population of less than 1,000.

The acts of the legislature relating to cities classify these municipalities according to population for many purposes. One class, that having a population of 50,000 or over, is subject to many provisions of law different from all others. Chicago and Peoria only are within that class. Another class, cities having a population of 125,000 or over (of which Chicago is at present

the only example) is affected by numerous laws relating only to that class.

The larger number (994) of these municipalities are either organized under the general city and village act of 1872 or have adopted it since its passage, and that law is the foundation or framework of the system of government of these municipalities, although many, like Chicago, have special charters given prior to the adoption of the city and village act, which still apply to, and control, their government, except so far as the special charters are inconsistent with the general city and village act where that has been adopted.

The following list is based upon the general laws in force governing cities, villages, and incorporated towns. The officials and system applicable to Chicago are given on another page.

The city and village acts are a grant or recognition and regulation by the people of the State, acting through the legislature, of the power and right of self-government to the people of any given locality under such forms and conditions as are given in the acts.

The acts adopt for local self-government the system of three divisions or departments of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, shown in the Federal and State Constitutions and systems of government, the City Council in cities and Board of Trustees in villages and towns being the legislative branch, the Mayor or President, the executive, and the City Courts, Justices of the Peace, and Police Magistrate, the judicial.

ELECTIVE CITY OFFICERS

Members of the Board of Education. Incorporated cities, villages, and towns, except such as have charge of free schools by special laws, remain parts of the school townships in which they are situated, except that in school districts having more than 1,000 and not over 100,000 inhabitants and not governed by any special act in relation to free schools now in force, there are elected instead of the directors provided by law in other districts, a Board of Education to consist of a President, and six members, and three members for every additional 10,000 inhabitants.

The President holds office one year. Members of Board hold office for three years. No compensation is allowed by law.

QUALIFICATIONS. None specially given for this office, but as they are elected instead of school directors, their qualifications are held to be the same. (See School Directors.)

ELECTION. On the third Saturday of April in each year, one-third of the members are elected for three years, and a President for one year.

DUTIES AND POWERS. They are given generally all the powers of school directors and specifically the power and duty to establish and support free schools; buy or lease sites for school houses; to build school houses; to levy taxes for schools; employ teachers, and to control and manage the free schools in their districts.

City Treasurer. Holds office for two years. Salary is fixed by ordinance and cannot be changed during his term of office.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be a qualified elector of the city and have resided therein at least one year next preceding the election, and must not be a defaulter to the corporation. He can not hold this office two terms in succession, or hold another city office at same time.

ELECTION. Third Tuesday in April, 1909, and every second year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and file with the Clerk the oath of office prescribed by the city and village act; give such bond as the ordinance may require, but not less than the estimated amount of taxes and assessments for the current year; receive and keep all moneys of city; give receipts for moneys paid in; keep books of account; make reports, and pay out moneys only on warrants issued by the Mayor and Clerk.

City Attorney. Term two years. Salary is fixed by ordinance but can not be changed during his term of office.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as City Treasurer, save that Attorney is eligible to more than one term.

ELECTION. Same as other city officers.

DUTIES. Take oath and give bond. (See City Treasurer.) He shall perform such duties as the Council or Trustees shall by ordinance require.

City Clerk. Term two years. Salary is fixed by ordinance.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as City Attorney.

ELECTION. Same as other city officers.

DUTIES. Take and file with City Treasurer the oath and give bond (see City Treasurer); keep the city seal and papers; attend and keep minutes of proceedings of all meetings of City Council or Village Board of Trustees, and record all ordinances passed. He has power to administer oaths.

City Alderman. Holds office two years. No salary allowed, but he may be allowed by ordinance \$3 for each meeting of council attended in cities of less than 350,000 population. In others he may receive not to exceed \$1,500 per annum.

Cities are divided by the City Council into wards as nearly equal in population and of compact and contiguous territory as possible. Two aldermen are elected from each ward. The terms of office are so divided that each ward elects an alderman each year.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as other city officers. (See City Attorney.) He must reside in ward from which elected.

ELECTION. Same time as other city officers.

DUTIES. Is member of City Council; is a conservator of the peace with power to arrest without process all violators of law.

Police Magistrate. Holds office four years. Is commissioned by the Governor. He has no salary but is allowed the same fees as justices of the peace.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, and have resided in this state one year next before his election, and must reside in the county or district from which he is elected and be a voter therein.

ELECTION. Third Tuesday in April, or at the regular city election.

POWERS AND DUTIES. The same as other justices of the peace. He must take the oath required by the Constitution and give

bond to the people to be filed with County Clerk. Police Magistrates in cities lying in two or more counties may have their office in that county in which is situated the seat of the city government, irrespective of where he resides, and he has the same jurisdiction in the township where the seat of the municipal government is situated as justices of the peace would have; also jurisdiction in municipal matters arising within the limits of such city which would be within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Mayor. Holds office two years. Salary is fixed by ordinance, and can not be changed during his term of office.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be a citizen of the United States, a qualified elector, and reside in city limits.

ELECTION. Same time as other city officers.

DUTIES. Is chief executive officer of the city; presides at all meetings of the City Council and where there is a tie may give casting vote; may appoint, and remove certain officers; has power of sheriff to keep the peace and preserve order; may arrest without process; see that the laws are executed, and generally perform the duties prescribed for him by law or by the city ordinances; he may release persons imprisoned for violating city ordinances and may administer oaths.

He may veto any ordinance passed by the Council or any one or more items of an appropriation ordinance which can then only be passed by the Council by vote of two-thirds its members. Should take and file the oath prescribed for city officers, and give bond, not less than \$3,000, as required by ordinances.

CITY COURTS

At the time of the adoption of the State Constitution of 1870, certain courts existed in some of the cities in the State, called City Courts. These were continued by that Constitution until they should be abolished by the qualified voters of the said cities. Other similar courts may now be established under the act of May 10, 1901, changing the act of March 26, 1874.

Such a court has within the city where it exists the same jurisdiction in all civil, and criminal cases arising in the city as the circuit court has, and also of appeals from justices of the peace in said city. The procedure and practice being the same as the circuit courts so far as may be.

Such courts now exist in the cities of Alton in Madison County, Aurora in Kane County, Canton in Fulton County, Chicago Heights in Cook County, East St. Louis in St. Clair County, Elgin in Kane County, Litchfield in Montgomery County, Mattoon in Coles County, Pana in Christian County, and Zion in Lake County.

Judge of the City Court. Holds office for a term of four years:

In cities having a population of not over 5,000, salary \$500 per annum.

In cities having a population of 5,000 to 8,000, salary \$1,500 per annum.

In cities having a population of 8,000 to 25,000, salary \$2,000 per annum.

In cities having a population of over 25,000, salary \$3,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Circuit Judge.

ELECTION. In the same manner as city officers are elected, but is not elected at the same time. The corporate authorities of the city are directed by law to order and fix the time of the election of the judge.

DUTIES. He shall perform the same duties, and have the same powers as a circuit judge; may interchange with judges of the Circuit, County and Probate Courts, and the Superior Court of Cook County, and may appoint a Master in Chancery, and a court reporter.

Clerk of the City Court. Holds office for a term of four years. No salary but is entitled to collect same fees as clerk of the circuit court.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Circuit Clerk. (Law mentions none.)

ELECTION. He is elected in the same manner as the judge of the city court, and at the same time.

DUTIES. To take the oath of office, give bond the same as a clerk of a circuit court. He is given the same powers and required to perform the same duties, and is subject to the same liabilities with reference to the city court as is provided by law for the circuit clerk in relation to the circuit courts.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF VILLAGES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS

Trustees. There are six trustees who are divided into two equal classes. One class of three is elected each year, and holds office two years. Compensation same as Alderman in cities. Trustees shall not receive pay for more than one meeting in each week.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be qualified electors of the village and have resided therein at least one year next preceding the election.

ELECTION. Held on the third Tuesday of April in each year, except that where the village limits coincide with the limits of the township, the village election is held at the same time as the annual township election, viz., on the first Tuesday of April each year.

POWERS AND DUTIES. The trustees are a municipal corporation by the name and style of "The Village of ——," and have the powers of cities of limited population. They may appoint a treasurer, and one or more street commissioners, a village marshal, and other necessary village officers, and prescribe their duties and compensation. They are conservators of the peace, and may arrest without process.

President of Village or Incorporated Town. Holds office one year. Compensation is fixed by ordinance but cannot exceed \$2,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as Village Trustee.

ELECTION. The third Tuesday of April, or at the regular election of the village or town, if at an earlier date under the law controlling elections for village trustees.

POWERS AND DUTIES. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the village or town, and has the same powers, including veto powers, and performs the same duties as a Mayor as well as those given by law to president of the Board of Trustees in villages, but he does not vote at meetings of the

board except in case of a tie, when he gives the casting vote. Should take the oath of office required by the city and village act, and give bond.

Police Magistrate. Holds office four years. Is commissioned by the Governor. He has no salary but is allowed the same fees as justices of the peace.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, and have resided in this State one year next before his election; must reside in the county or district from which he is elected, and be a voter therein.

ELECTION. Third Tuesday in April, or at the regular village election. (See Village Trustees.)

POWERS AND DUTIES. The same as other justices of the peace. He must take the oath required by the Constitution and give bond to the people and file it with County Clerk. Police Magistrates in cities and villages lying in two or more counties may hold their office in that county in which is situated the seat of the city or village government, irrespective of where he resides, and he has the same jurisdiction in the township where the seat of the municipal government is situated as justices of the peace would have; also jurisdiction in municipal matters arising within the limits of such village or city which would be within the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

Village Clerk. Holds office two years. Salary is fixed by ordi-

ERRATA

President of Village or Incorporated Town. Holds office two years. Compensation is fixed by ordinance but cannot exceed \$2,000 per annum.

record of their proceedings in the journal, and record all ordinances passed, keeping a memo of the date of passage and publication; also take the oath of office, and give such bond as may be required by the ordinances.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

The vast population of the city of Chicago, so much greater than that of any other municipality in the State of Illinois, being as before stated, over 35 per cent of the entire population of the State, makes necessary many changes in, and additions to the officials prescribed for the ordinary municipality, and requires that increased powers be given to some and restrictions placed upon others, different from those provided under the general law.

For such a city it is necessary that the laws be extended to reach and cover many conditions which exist there, and not in any other city of the State, and to meet the new conditions which are constantly arising in its history.

By way of a brief general history of the charters of the City of Chicago, it may be stated that in 1833, the village of Chicago was incorporated and five town trustees were elected, dating from August 12th of that year. The special needs of Chicago were recognized by the Legislature from time to time subsequent to this period. The act of February 11, 1835, changed and increased the corporate powers of the town. A special act creating it a city was passed March 4, 1837, granting local self-government on a much larger scale than had hitherto been given any city in this State.

This first city charter gave the triple form of government, legislative, executive, and judicial, through the mayor, city council, and city courts.

Another complete charter was granted to the city by the General Assembly by act of February 13, 1863. Changes in, and additions to, this charter were granted by special acts from time to time down to the year 1870.

Prior to the Constitution of 1870, the General Assembly commonly used the power it then had to create municipal corporations and change or add to their privileges, and to the powers and duties of their officials by special acts. The Constitution of 1870 prohibited this, but authorized the General Assembly to pass general laws affecting all such municipalities. This was done by the "Act

to Provide for Incorporation of Cities and Villages" of April 10, 1872, referred to on a previous page of the Handbook.

The people of Chicago at a special election held April 23, 1875, adopted this general law, a method being provided in it, by which that could be done. That law declared that all ordinances, resolutions, and by-laws of a city or village adopting it then in force continued in force until repealed or amended; so that upon the adoption of the general law, the city was governed by the charters previously given to it, and laws amending them, and the general law of 1872, except so far as the former charters were inconsistent with the general law. In all such cases, the latter controlled.

Many amendments have been subsequently made to the general incorporation law, some of them as stated on a previous page being limited in their operation to cities having a large population in accord with system of classification which the General Assembly have adopted under the provisions of the Constitution forbidding special acts, but allowing legislation limited to certain classes of cities, villages, and towns.

By an act of the General Assembly in 1903, an amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the voters of the city at the election of November 8, 1904, was adopted by them, and is known as Section 34 of Article IV. It gives the General Assembly power to pass any law, local, special, or general, providing a scheme or charter of local municipal government for territory then or thereafter embraced within the limits of Chicago, and authorizing a consolidation of various municipalities within the city, an increase of the debt of the city, abolishing the offices of justices of the peace, police magistrate and constable within the city and creating municipal courts for it, and to pass all other laws to effectually provide a complete system of local municipal government for the city, but that any such law should not take effect until a majority of the legal voters of the city voting on the question at any election should consent.

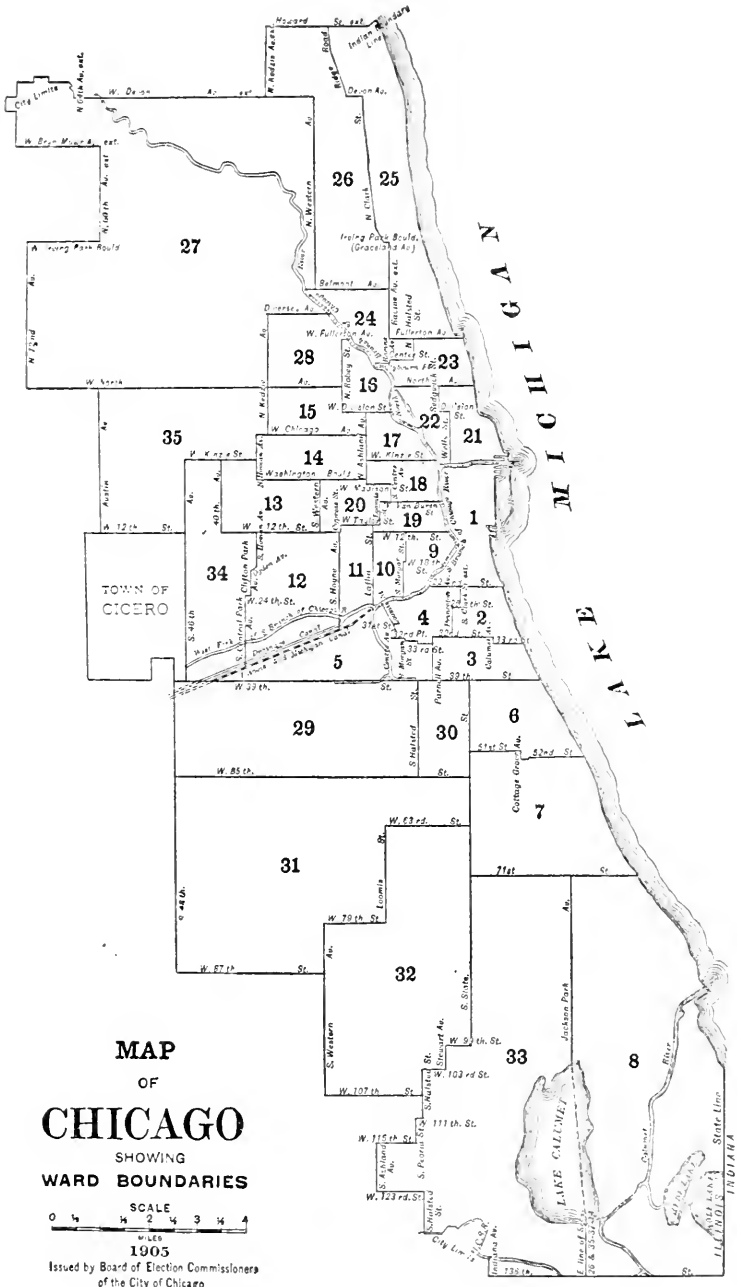
This amendment was declared valid by the Supreme Court in *City of Chicago vs. Reeves*, 220 Ill. 274; and the General Assembly by act approved May 18, 1905, added to the general incorporation law an article No. XII, relating wholly to the officials of the City

of Chicago, and their powers and duties. This act was adopted by the people at the election held November 7, 1905, and declared valid by the Supreme Court in *Swigart vs. City*, 223 Ill. 371.

A convention was held in Chicago beginning in 1905 to prepare a complete, and simple charter for the city under the power given by the amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1904 above mentioned. The charter prepared by this convention was completed, and adopted by the General Assembly May 12, 1907. As required by the act of the assembly adopting it, and the amendment to the Constitution of 1904, this charter was submitted to the vote of the people at a special election held September 17, 1907, but was defeated.

At the present time therefore, Chicago is governed under the special charters granted to it before 1870, the general incorporation law, and the various amendments thereto applying to Chicago, including the special Chicago act of 1905, except so far as the old charters are inconsistent with the general law as amended. In those respects the latter controls.

The city is now divided into 35 wards. Two aldermen are chosen from each ward, one from each ward goes out of office every year.



TOWNS AND PARTS OF TOWNS WITHIN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Towns and Districts marked with "*" are wholly within the City of Chicago.

***South Chicago.** All of Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Total Precincts, 168.

***Hyde Park.** All of Wards 6, 7, 8, and Precincts 1 to 25 inclusive, of Ward 33. Total Precincts, 162.

***West Chicago.** All of Wards 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 34, 35, and Precincts 15 to 18, inclusive, of Ward 27, and that part of Precinct 8 west of N. Western Ave. of Ward 24. Total Precincts, 503 and part of one.

***North Chicago.** All of Wards 21, 22, 23, and Precincts 18 to 30, inclusive, of Ward 24. Total Precincts, 123.

***Lake View.** Precincts 1 to 7 and 9 to 17, inclusive; also that part of Precinct 8 east of N. Western Ave of Ward 24, and Precincts 1 to 47, inclusive, and 52, of Ward 25, and Precincts 1 to 35, of Ward 26. Total Precincts, 99 and part of one.

Evanston. Precincts 48 to 51, inclusive, of Ward 25, and Precinct 36 of Ward 26. Total Precincts, 5.

***Jefferson.** Precincts 2 to 14, 19 to 42, inclusive, of Ward 27. Total Precincts, 37.

Norwood Park. Part of Precinct 1, of Ward 27.

Maine. Part of Precinct 1 of Ward 27.

Niles. Part of Precinct 1 of Ward 27.

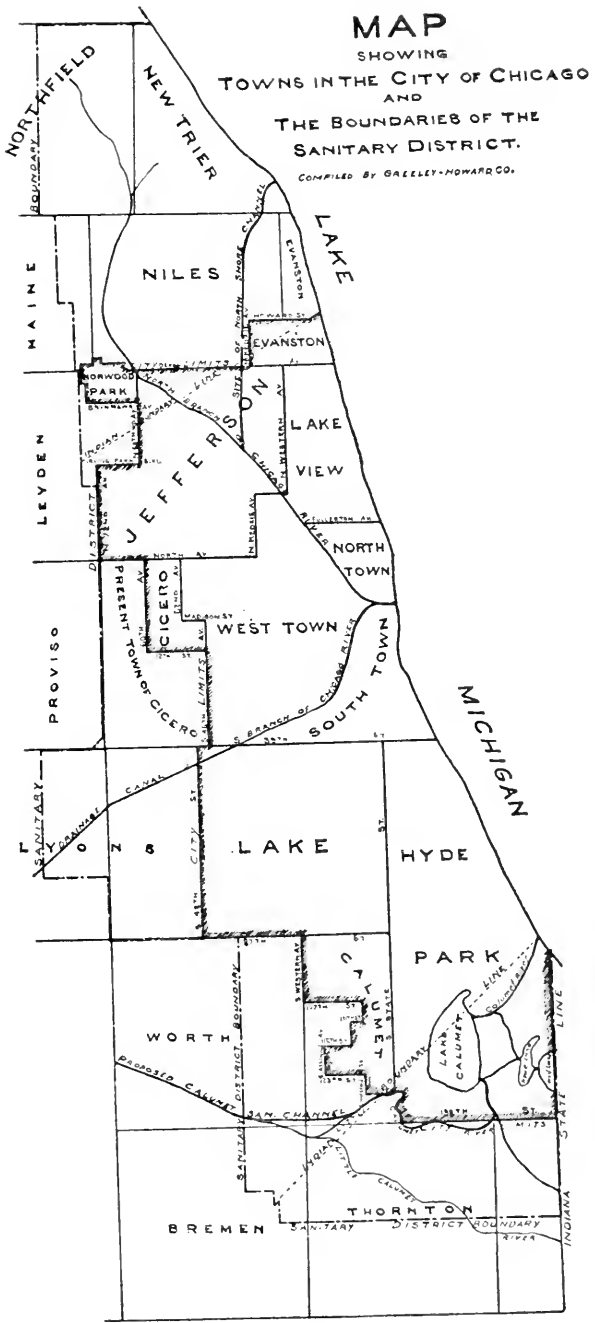
***Lake.** All of Wards 29, 30, 31, and Precincts 1 to 34, inclusive, of Ward 32. Total Precincts, 141.

Calumet. Precincts 35 to 40, inclusive, of Ward 32, and Precincts 26 to 35, inclusive, of Ward 33. Total Precincts, 16.

Territory lying outside of the City of Chicago under the jurisdiction of the Election Commissioners.

The Town of Cicero. Total Precincts, 5.

***Ridge Avenue Park District.** Precinct 51 of Ward 25 and Precinct 36 of Ward 26.



*North Shore Park District. Precincts 48, 49, 50, of Ward 25.
Calumet Park District is partly in Chicago. (That portion of 39th Precinct of 32d Ward, lying west of Leavitt Street.)

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Officers of Townships. In Chicago, by act of May 16, 1905, all powers vested in townships lying wholly in any city of more than 50,000 population are exercised by the County Board of the county, including the powers given to town meetings and town auditors. The County Clerk is *ex-officio* town clerk and assessor of each of such townships, and the County Treasurer is *ex-officio* collector and supervisor of each, but they need not give any additional bond on that account or maintain any different public offices. (See also Township Officers, page 37.)

Members of the Board of Education. In Chicago they are not elected, but are appointed by the Mayor and Council, and elect their own president. The term of office is three years.

City Treasurer. Salary fixed by ordinance at \$12,000 per annum.

City Attorney. This office for Chicago was abolished by act of May 18, 1905, the duties of the office being placed upon the corporation counsel, who is made head of the city law department.

City Clerk. Salary fixed by ordinance of the Council at \$5,000 per annum.

Aldermen. Salary \$1,500 per annum. The alderman chosen chairman of the finance committee receives \$3,500 per annum.

Mayor. Holds office four years in Chicago. His salary is fixed by ordinance and is now \$18,000 per annum. (See also Elective City Officers, page 47, for qualifications and duties of City Treasurer, Clerk, Aldermen, and Mayor of Chicago. The election is held first Tuesday in April.)

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

This court was organized December 3, 1906, in accordance with the special act of the General Assembly, approved May 18, 1905

as ratified and adopted by vote of the people of the city of Chicago at the general election held November 7, 1905, under an amendment to the constitution adopted by the people in 1904, now known as section 34 of Article IV of the constitution of 1870. The act was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of this state in the case of the City vs. Reeves, 220 Ill. 274. The Municipal Court takes the place of justices of the peace in Chicago with greater jurisdiction and powers, the office of justice of the peace being abolished.

The Court is composed of twenty-eight judges, one of whom is the Chief Justice, the others associate judges. The Chief Justice holds his office for six years, at a salary of \$7,500. Of the twenty-seven associate judges now holding office, nine were elected for two years, nine for four years, and nine for six years. Those elected hereafter will hold office for six years, at a salary of \$6,000. They are commissioned by the Governor.

Judges of said Municipal Court of Chicago.

QUALIFICATIONS. Each judge must be at least thirty years of age, a resident of the city of Chicago, a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the county of Cook, and have been there engaged in active practice as an attorney and counsellor at law, or in the discharge of a judicial office, for five years next before his election.

ELECTION. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in each of the years 1908, 1910 and 1912, nine associate judges of said court are to be elected, and on said day in 1912 there shall be elected a Chief Justice; each of whom shall hold office for six years.

DUTIES. The Chief Justice shall exercise all the powers of a judge of the court, have general superintendence of its business, preside at all meetings of the judges, assign the associate judges to duty in the branch courts from time to time, superintend the preparation of calendars of cases for trial and classify the same upon different calendars, give his attention faithfully to the discharge of the duties of his office, and perform such additional judicial work as he may be able. He may appoint assistants not exceeding four.

Each associate judge shall attend and serve at any branch court to which he may be assigned. He shall make each month a report in writing under oath to the Chief Justice, giving the number of days of his attendance in court and the hours per day of his service. He is entitled to not exceeding thirty-six days vacation in one year. He must perform his share of the labors and duties of the office. At least one judge must attend in one court in each district three hours each day except Sunday or public holidays, and while in the court room or chambers he must act upon any application for his official action properly made to him.

The judges shall meet together at least once a month, except in August, to consider such matters relating to the court as may be brought before them, investigate complaints as to the court and its officers, and have power to adopt rules and regulations for the administration of justice in that court.

Clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Is commissioned by the Governor. Holds office for six years. Salary not less than \$5,000, nor more than \$6,000, to be fixed by City Council.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be a qualified elector in city and have resided therein at least one year next before election, same as other city officers, under city and village acts.

ELECTION. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and every sixth year thereafter.

DUTIES: He performs for the municipal court the duties usually performed for the circuit court by the clerk of the circuit court. He must give his personal attention to the duties of his office, and keep it open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., of each working day. He is given the powers and charged with the duties and liabilities and must take and file the oath and bond prescribed for clerks of courts by act of March 25, 1874. He may appoint such deputies as the judges of the court direct by order.

Bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Holds office for six years. Salary same as clerk of this court. Is commissioned by the Governor.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as other city officers under city and village act. Must be a qualified voter in city and have resided therein at least one year next before election.

ELECTION. On the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1912, and every sixth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To perform in connection with the municipal court the duties usually performed by the sheriff in attendance upon and service and execution of process, and obeying orders and directions of the circuit court, to give personal attention to the duties of his office, and keep it open from 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. of each working day. He is given the powers and duties and is subject to the liabilities, and is required to make and file the oath of office and give bond, the same, as near as may be, as prescribed by law for sheriffs in respect to the circuit courts. He may appoint such number of deputies as the judges of the court may direct by order. The bailiff takes the place of the constable in Chicago where the office of constable has been abolished.

There are a great number of other officials authorized by law for Chicago, but they are all appointed either by the Mayor, or by the Mayor with the approval of the Council, or by the appointed heads of different bureaus and departments. A list of these will be found on a subsequent page, under the head of "Appointive Officers."

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

To remedy the evils arising from the drainage system carrying the surface drainage and sewerage of a great and growing city like Chicago into the lake, the source of its water supply for drinking purposes and other domestic uses—an evil the extent of which was becoming daily more apparent—a system was devised, after many years of discussion and consideration of the question on the part of the general public and of the officials of the territory involved, as well as by special commissions created for the purpose of considering the matter from the technical and practical standpoint of the physician, the engineer, and the law-maker, which was made effective by an act of the General Assembly (approved May 29, 1889,) authorizing the incorporation of certain territory as a sanitary district on petition to the County Judge and submission to and ratification by vote of the people of the proposed district.

Under this act, by vote of the people of Cook County, taken at the November election, 1889, the "Sanitary District of Chicago" was created for the purpose of constructing a drainage canal from Chicago to connect with the Desplaines and Illinois rivers. It lies wholly within Cook County and includes all of the city of Chicago and the town of Cicero, and by an act of 1903 the district was enlarged to include certain other lands in Cook County. A map of the District will be found on a previous page.

The control of the District is vested in a Board of Trustees.

By amendment to the law, the Board now consists of nine trustees, elected at the November election of 1905; three to hold office for one year, three for three years, and three for five years. One of the nine trustees was designated to be President of the Board, and holds office for five years from that time. At the November election, 1906, three trustees were elected to hold office for six years.

Trustees of the Sanitary District. Hold office for six years.
Salary of President may not exceed \$4,000 per annum, and of other trustees \$3,000.

QUALIFICATIONS. None are given in the act creating the District. By the Constitution all such officers must be citizens of the United States and have resided in this State one year next before their election.

ELECTION. Three trustees are to be elected by the voters of the District at the election held on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1908. Three trustees, one of whom is to be designated President of the Board, are to be elected at the November election in 1910, and three trustees at the November election in 1912.

DUTIES. The trustees constitute a Board who have control, and management of the canal, and the work of the Sanitary District with power to purchase, condemn and otherwise acquire real and personal property, to lay out, construct, and maintain channels, drains, etc., for disposing of the drainage and sewerage of the District, to establish docks adjacent to any navigable channel made for drainage purposes, to lease, manage and control such docks, control and dispose of any water power created by making, and use of the channels, to borrow money for corporate purposes, and issue bonds not to exceed an amount equal to five per cent of the value of the taxable property in the District, as ascertained by the last assessment for State and County taxes, such bonds not to exceed \$20,000,000; also to levy and direct an annual tax to pay the interest on the debt, and discharge the principal. They may appoint various officers and fix their salaries, and may pass ordinances, which may be approved or vetoed by the President, and passed over his veto by a two-thirds vote.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Keep in mind that there are three classes of counties in this State. (1) Counties not under township organization; (2) Counties under township organization (see list of counties on previous page); and (3) the County of Cook, which though under township organization is, under the Constitution and the laws applying to counties of over 50,000 population, over 100,000 population, and over 125,000 population, for all practical purposes in a class by itself.

The laws relating to fees, and salaries of offices also create three classes of counties, as referred to on a previous page, viz.: (1st Class.) Counties having not over 25,000 population; (2d, Class.) Counties having over 25,000, and not over 100,000 population; (3d Class.) Counties having over 100,000 population, (Cook County.) The State Const. Sec. 10 Art. 10 requires the County Board in all counties except Cook to fix the compensation of all county officers with their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, and in cases where they are allowed to collect fees, their compensation shall be paid only out of such fees and shall not exceed the fees collected nor shall the compensation exceed the following:

| | |
|--|------------------|
| If population does not exceed 20,000..... | \$1500 per annum |
| If population is over 20,000 and not over 30,000. | 2000 " " |
| If population is over 30,000 and not over 50,000. | 2500 " " |
| If population is over 50,000 and not over 70,000. | 3000 " " |
| If population is over 70,000 and not over 100,000. | 3500 " " |
| If population is over 100,000 and not over 250,000 | 4000 " " |

and for each additional 100,000 population, an increase of \$1,000. All fees or amounts collected by them in excess of said compensation must be paid into the County Treasury.

By Sec. 9 of the same Art., clerks of all courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and recorder of deeds, in Cook County, are allowed salaries to be fixed by law, in no case to be as much as that of a Judge of the Circuit Court of the County, and to be paid only out of the fees of the office collected. All fees, etc., above

the salaries are to be paid into the County Treasury. The number of deputies and assistants of these officers must be determined by the Circuit Court, and their compensation fixed by the County Board.

County Surveyor. Holds office four years. Is entitled to a fee of \$6 per day while actually employed.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, and have resided in this State one year next before his election.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To subscribe, and file with the County Clerk the oath of office required by the statute; make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within the county, and keep a record of each survey. He may appoint deputies.

County Superintendent of Schools. Holds office four years. Salary: In counties of 1st class, \$1,250 per annum. In counties of 2d class, \$1,650 per annum. In counties of 3d class (Cook County) \$7,500 per annum. County Board has power to allow larger salary.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To file an oath of office; give bond to perform his duties; visit all schools in the county; examine once a year all books, accounts, and vouchers of every township treasurer therein; and perform such other duties as may be specified by law. He may employ assistants; issue, renew, and revoke teachers' certificates, and exercise many other powers detailed in the laws.

Coroner. Holds office four years. No salary but is entitled to fees fixed by law differing in amount in each class of counties. Salary of coroner of Cook County is \$5,000. When coroner acts for sheriff, he is entitled to same fees as sheriff.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1908, and every four years thereafter.

DUTIES. To give bond for the performance of his duty, and file oath of office; to act as sheriff when office of sheriff is vacant or when the sheriff is interested in the matter requiring the action of a sheriff; and to hold inquests in all cases of death by violence, casualty, or by undue means. He may appoint deputies.

Sheriff. Holds office four years. No salary named, but he is entitled to fees fixed by law, differing in amount with each class of counties. Sheriff of Cook County has a salary of \$6,000.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor, except that a sheriff is not eligible to re-election as sheriff for four years.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To file an oath of office; give bond for the performance of his duty; keep custody of the Courthouse of the County; serve all writs and processes from the courts of record; attend the court; keep the peace, and prevent crime in his county; when necessary to call to his aid for that purpose the *posse comitatus*, or power of the county, or any person therein.

States Attorney. He is commissioned by the Governor, and holds office four years. Salary \$400, and fees, and certain commissions fixed by law. (In Cook County salary of States Attorney is \$10,000 per annum for all services and in lieu of all fees.)

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, and have resided in this State one year next before his election.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take the oath prescribed by law; give bond for \$5,000; commence and prosecute all actions, suits, indictments, and prosecutions, civil, and criminal, in his county, in which the people may be concerned.

To prosecute all forfeited bonds, and recognizances, and all actions and proceedings for the recovery of debts, rev-

enues, moneys, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the State or county, or to any school, or road district, also to prosecute all suits in the name of the People of the State of Illinois against railroad and transportation companies.

To commence and prosecute and also defend all actions and proceedings brought by or against any county officer in his official capacity.

To attend examination of all persons on *habeas corpus*, when prosecuted in his county.

To attend before justices of the peace and prosecute charges of felony and misdemeanor, where offender is required to give recognizance to appear before a court of record, when in his power to do so.

To give his opinion, without fee or reward, to any county officer, and to justices of the peace, on any question of law relating to any criminal or other matter in which the people or county may be concerned.

To appear in all proceedings by collectors of taxes for judgments of sale of real estate, and see that all necessary steps have been taken to make judgment legal and binding.

To assist the Attorney General, whenever necessary, and in cases of appeal on writ of error in which Attorney General is to attend, to furnish Attorney General with a brief, showing nature of the case, etc.

Make report in writing under oath, and file with clerk on first day of each term of circuit court of all fines, fees, and forfeitures he has collected. (In Cook County this report is required at June and December terms of court only, but he must pay said fees into County Treasury at end of every quarter.) And perform such other duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Clerk of the Circuit Court. In each County a Clerk of the Circuit Court is elected. He holds office for four years. Is entitled to fees fixed by law differing in each class of counties. (In Cook County this Clerk is allowed salary of \$5,000 per annum.)

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as County Surveyor.

ELECTION. Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To keep his office at the Courthouse of his county, keep office open from 8 to 6 each working day; keep the seal and records of the circuit court for his county; attend all its sessions; issue writs, and enter the judgments of that court. In all counties having a population of less than 60,000, he is *ex officio* Recorder of Deeds of his county, and as such he takes an oath of office and gives bond, and is entitled to fees for that service fixed by law.

Recorder of Deeds. In all counties having a population of 60,000 or more, there is elected a Recorder of Deeds who holds office for four years. Is entitled to fees fixed by law differing in each class of counties. Recorder of Cook County receives \$5,000, and \$1,000 more as Abstract Maker, payable only out of the fees of his office. After 1908 he receives \$9,000 per annum for all services in any capacity.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor.

ELECTION. Same time and manner as Clerk of Circuit Court above.

DUTIES. File oath of office and give bond of \$20,000; record all deeds and papers offered for that purpose entitled to be recorded by law; keep books for such recording; receipt for instruments left for record; keep indices to records; where County Board requires it, he shall keep abstract books and make abstracts of the land in the county, in which event he must give a special bond of \$10,000 to secure correctness of abstracts. In Cook County the Recorder of Deeds is also Registrar under the "Torrens System" of registry of deeds and certifying titles which property owners may use in that county where the Torrens law was adopted.

County Clerk. Holds office four years. Is entitled to fees fixed by law, which vary in counties of different classes. The County Clerk of Cook County is allowed \$2,000 and as Clerk of the County Court \$3,000.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor.

ELECTION. Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. File oath of office; give bond for the performance of his duties; keeps record of all notaries public, justices, and constables in the county and gives certificates of their authority; acts as Clerk of the County Board, and of the County Court, and keeps the records of those offices and of the county, and of all official bonds; issues marriage licences; extends upon the tax books prepared by him, all tax rates certified to or determined by him under the law, upon the assessed valuation of taxable property in his county; and issues warrants to the several collectors to collect same. He issues notices of the appointment of judges and clerks of election, receives nomination papers and petitions for county offices, and acts with two justices of the peace as a Canvassing Board to canvass votes for State and county officers and issues certificates of election to county officers. He may appoint deputies. He is County Sealer and when authorized by the County Board may procure a full set of weights and measures and prove the same by State standards under the direction of the Secretary of State and it is his duty thereupon to test all weights and measures. He is allowed fees as County Sealer. County Clerk of Cook County is *ex officio* Town Clerk of all townships wholly within Chicago.

County Treasurer. Is elected for four years. Is paid by fees and commissions fixed by law, varying in different classes of counties. He is also entitled to fees and commissions as County Collector. Treasurer of Cook County has salary of \$4,000, and fees and commissions as County Collector.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as County Surveyor except that no person elected to the office of County Treasurer is eligible for re-election to said office for four years after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

ELECTION. Held Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. File oath of office; give bond to perform duties of his office; keep account of all county funds, and make re-

ports to County Board of all moneys received or paid out, and make half yearly settlements with the County Board as to county funds and books.

He is *ex officio* collector of taxes in counties under township organization and *ex officio* assessor in counties not under township organization. As such County Assessor the Treasurer is allowed \$3.50 per day for time actually employed in making the assessment. In Cook County the County Treasurer is *ex officio* Town Supervisor and Town Collector of all towns lying wholly within Chicago.

Board of Assessors in Cook County. Consists of five members. Hold office for six years. Salary \$5,000 per annum. Not more than four members shall be residents of any one city.

QUALIFICATIONS. They must be citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year next before their election. The members of the Board shall hold no other lucrative public office or public employment.

ELECTION. One is elected at the November election in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter.

Two are elected at the November election in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter.

Two are elected in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and file the oath of office provided for in the Revenue Laws; to give bond to the people of the State of \$2,000, or such larger sum as the County Board shall determine, to be approved by the President of the Board; to assess all property, real, and personal, for taxation — personal property annually, and real estate every four years beginning with 1899; to revise the assessment of real property on the first Monday in June, and of personal property on the third Monday of June, each year, and finish the revision before July 1st; to keep their office open during business hours; to receive complaints; to make affidavit to the assessment books of which they make three sets, when completed, and return same to the Board of Review, after which they have no power to change the assessment or books for that

year. They may employ a chief clerk and clerical help; may appoint deputies, subject to approval of Board of Review; and have power to buy maps, and plats to aid in their work, the same to remain in their office, and be open to public inspection.

Board of Review in Cook County. Consists of three members who hold office for six years, and are so classified that one is elected every two years. Receive such salary as may be fixed by the County Board, to be paid out of the County Treasury. Salary at present \$7,000, per annum. The member having the shortest term is chairman of the Board.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for members of the Board of Assessors for Cook County.

ELECTION. One at the November election in 1908 and every sixth year thereafter.

One at the November election in 1910 and every sixth year thereafter.

One at the November election in 1912 and every sixth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and file the oath of office prescribed by the Revenue Law of 1898; meet on or before the 2d Monday in July each year, for the purpose of revising the assessment of property on the application of any taxpayer, or on their own motion; to revise the whole or any part of the assessment, and correct same, but the assessment of no person shall be increased unless written notice be given him; to assess all property subject to assessment not assessed by the assessors; make alterations in the description of property as necessary; on complaint in writing filed on or before August 1st, to revise and correct the assessment as shall be just; to note on the assessor's books all changes in valuation and make return to the County Clerk of one set of books, another to the Board of Assessors, and keep the other; also to correct the valuation of real property each year upon complaint; to equalize the assessments as between townships or other parts of the county; and to hear and determine applications for exemption from taxation.

County Commissioners. In counties not under township organization there are elected three commissioners, one each year for a term of three years, who are styled "The Board of County Commissioners." Compensation \$3.00 per day for time necessarily and actually employed, and 5c per mile for mileage expenses.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be twenty-five years of age, citizens of the United States, have resided in the State five years next before election, and be residents of the county. They shall not hold any other office by appointment or election of the County Board while they are Commissioners, and shall not be interested in any contract or work upon which they may be called on to vote.

ELECTION. Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in each year, one is elected in each county not under township organization.

DUTIES. The Commissioners together constitute the legislative body of the county; control its affairs; have supervision of highways, roads and bridges in it, including State roads. They may administer oaths to persons concerning any matter connected with their powers or duties.

County Commissioners in Cook County. A separate form of government is provided for Cook County, in many particulars differing from that of other counties in the State.

The business and affairs of the county are managed by a Board of fifteen Commissioners, ten of whom are chosen from the city of Chicago, and five from that part of the county outside Chicago. One of the candidates for commissioner may be designated on the ballots as President of the Board, and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes for President acts as such.

The commissioners hold office two years. Salary \$3,600 per annum. The President of the Board receives \$7,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must have been a resident of the county for five years next before his election, and have the qualifications of a supervisor, viz.: be a legal voter of the district

from which he is chosen, and have been a resident of the city or country outside, as the case may be, but in the county for one year.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every two years thereafter.

DUTIES. Take the oath of office required by the Constitution. They constitute the legislative governing body of the county, and the law expressly declares that they "have the management of its affairs in the manner directed by law, and perform the same duties, exercise the same powers, and are subject to the same rules as the boards of supervisors in other counties," except as the law (which is full and detailed as to their duties) provides otherwise.

The commissioner elected President of the Board is the only executive head of the county. He has the privilege of voting at the meetings of the board like other commissioners but he does not have a casting vote upon a question upon which he has voted.

County Judge. In each county one judge is elected for four years. Their courts are courts of record and they have jurisdiction of all matters of probate, settlement of estates of deceased persons, sale of real estate of deceased persons to pay debts, appointment of guardians and conservators, all matters relating to apprentices and proceedings to compel support of relatives and to enforce collection of taxes and special assessments, and of all cases at law of which justices of the peace may have jurisdiction, where the amount claimed or value of property sought to be recovered does not exceed \$1,000.

Salary is by law fixed by the County Board, the amount being limited by the Constitution according to population of the county.

In Cook County, this judge receives \$10,000 per annum.
QUALIFICATIONS. None specified save those for county officers generally. (See County Surveyor.)

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To preside in the County Court of his county and exercise the jurisdiction given it by law; to perform certain duties under the election laws relating to cities; to examine and inquire into the sufficiency of all official bonds required by law to be filed, including bonds of executors, administrators, and conservators.

Probate Judge. The Constitution of 1870 by Sec. 20 of Art. VI authorized the general assembly to establish probate courts in each county having a population of over 50,000; said courts to have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians, and conservators, settlement of their accounts, and all matters of apprenticeship and cases of sale of real estate of deceased persons to pay debts.

By act of April 27, 1877, amended by act of May 21, 1881, the legislature established in each county of the State having a population of 70,000 or more, a court called "The Probate Court of _____ County."

These courts have been established in the following counties which have the required population, viz.:

Cook, Kane, La Salle, Peoria, Sangamon, St. Clair, and Will. In other counties of the State the County Courts exercise this jurisdiction.

The judge holds office four years. Salary is fixed by the County Board within the limit fixed by the Constitution for other county officers.

In Cook County this judge receives \$10,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as County Judge.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, and file same with the Secretary of State; hold court from day to day until all business before it is disposed of, and exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon the court by law. He may not act as attorney for or against any person interested in the estate of any deceased person when the administration is pending in his court.

Clerk of the Probate Court. Holds office for four years. Salary is fixed by the County Board within the limits fixed by the Constitution. In Cook County this clerk receives \$5,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for County Surveyor.

ELECTION. At the same time as the Probate Judge, viz., on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe the oath of office required by the Constitution; give bond of not less than \$5,000 (as the judge may direct) for the duties of his office; to attend the sessions of the court, issue process, preserve the files and records of the proceedings of the court, enter its judgments and orders, and perform such other duties as may be required by order of the court.



THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

As Fixed by
The General Assembly
April 23, 1897,

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND CLERKS OF COURTS

Circuit Court. The State exclusive of Cook County is divided into seventeen judicial districts or circuits. (Cook County being a circuit or district by itself.) Each of these circuits is composed of from three to twelve counties and in each of the circuits outside of Cook County, three judges of the Circuit Court are elected. See map of Judicial Circuits on previous page.

Judge of Circuit Court. Holds office six years. Salary \$3,500 per annum. (Judges elected in 1909 and thereafter will receive \$5,000.) Cook County pays additional compensation to its Circuit and Superior Court Judges, making the total salary of each \$10,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be at least twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, and must have resided in this State five years next before his election and be a resident of the circuit for which he is elected.

ELECTION. On the first Monday in June, 1909, and every sixth year thereafter three judges are elected in each circuit outside of Cook County, and fourteen judges of that court in Cook County.

DUTIES. Take and subscribe the oath of office; attend and hold court at the times and places in their respective circuits provided by law, and while so doing exercise the civil and criminal jurisdiction given to that court by law.

During vacation, that is, between terms of this court, they may hear certain causes and transact certain specified judicial business.

Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County. This court was created by the Constitution of 1870 out of the Superior Court of Chicago, and sits in Cook County only. It has the same jurisdiction and is co-ordinate in that county with the Circuit Courts of the State. There are now twelve judges of the Superior Court.

Hold office six years. Salary same as Judge of Circuit Court of Cook County.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as for Circuit Judge.

ELECTION. Six judges are elected on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1910, and every sixth year thereafter; four judges on Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1911, and every sixth year thereafter; one judge on the first Tuesday in April, 1913, and every sixth year thereafter; one judge on first Monday in June, 1909, and every sixth year thereafter.

DUTIES. Are the same as those of judges of the Circuit Court above given.

Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County. Holds office four years. Salary \$5,000 per annum, to be paid only out of the fees collected by his office.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, have resided in the State one year next before his election, and be at the time a resident of the county.

ELECTION. On Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. Same in his county as to that court as the duties of the Clerk of the circuit court are in relation to the circuit court.

Criminal Court of Cook County. This was formerly the Recorder's Court of Cook County and is a court having general jurisdiction of criminal cases in Cook County similar to that exercised by the circuit courts outside that county, but it is a separate court. The judges are chosen from among the judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County. It has no other judges.

Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County. Holds office for four years. Salary \$5,000 per annum, payable only out of the fees collected by his office.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as those of Clerk of Superior Court.

ELECTION. On Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1910, and every four years thereafter.

DUTIES. Same in his county as to that court as those of Clerk of Circuit Court in counties other than Cook.

Appellate Court of Illinois. The State of Illinois is divided by a law passed by the legislature in 1877, under the Constitution of 1870, into four Appellate Court Districts and four Appellate Courts were created. Each court is held by three of the judges of the Circuit Courts in the district who are assigned for the duty by the Judges of the Supreme Court, three to each district for a term of three years. Two terms are held in each district each year. A presiding judge is chosen in each district by the judges. Two judges make a quorum, and the concurrence of two is necessary to a decision.

The *First District* is composed of the county of Cook. The judges are selected by the Supreme Court from the judges of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County. In this district there is an additional Appellate Court called the Branch Appellate Court, the judges of which are chosen in the same manner as judges of the Appellate Court. Court sits in Chicago on first Tuesdays in March and October.

Second District. Composed of the counties of Boone, Bureau, Carroll, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, JoDaviess, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Marshall, McHenry, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Putnam, Rock Island, Stark, Stephenson, Warren, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago, and Woodford.

Court sits at Ottawa, LaSalle County, on the first Tuesday in April and October.

Third District. Composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clark, Coles, Cumberland, DeWitt, Douglas, Edgar, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Moultrie, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, Scott, Shelby, Tazewell, and Vermilion.

Court sits at Springfield, Sangamon County, on the third Tuesday in May and November.

Fourth District. Composed of the counties of Alexander, Bond, Clay, Clinton, Crawford, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Lawrence, Madison, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Perry, Pope, Pulaski,

Randolph, Richland, Saline, St. Clair, Union, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson.

Court sits at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, on the fourth Tuesday in February and August.

Clerk of the Appellate Court of Illinois. One is elected in each district. He holds office for six years. No salary, but he is paid by fees fixed by law to be paid by litigants.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be a citizen of the United States, have resided in the State one year next before his election, and be at the time a resident of the district for which he is elected.

ELECTION. On Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every sixth year thereafter in each Appellate Court District.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe an oath of office prescribed by the Appellate Court act, give a bond of not less than \$5,000, pay over, and account for moneys coming into his hands, and perform the duties usually devolving upon clerks of the courts of record in this State.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court consists of seven judges, elected for a term of nine years, one from each of the seven districts into which the State is divided as follows:

First District. The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski, and Massac.

Second District. The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun, Christian, Pike, and Scott.

Third District. The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, DeWitt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District. The counties of Rock Island, Mercer, Warren, Henderson, Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Mason, Menard, Morgan, and Cass.

Fifth District. The counties of Knox, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy, and Woodford.

Sixth District. The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, JoDaviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, DuKalb, Lee, and Ogle.

Seventh District. The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee, and DuPage.

The election is held in June of the year in which any term expires.

The State was formerly divided into three grand divisions, Southern, Central, and Northern, in which the terms of the court were held, with one clerk for each of the three grand divisions, elected for a term of six years, the court sitting at Mt. Vernon, Springfield, and Ottawa. In 1897, the three grand divisions of the Supreme Court were consolidated into one, comprising the entire State, and provision was made that all terms of the Supreme Court shall hereafter be held in the city of Springfield, on the first Tuesday in October, December, February, April, and June of each year.

The chief justice is chosen by the court, annually, at the June term. The rule of the court is to select as successor to the presiding judge, the judge next in order of seniority who has not served as chief justice within six years last past.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Holds office nine years. Salary \$10,000 per annum to those elected since 1905, and \$7,000 to those elected before 1906.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have resided in this State for five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the Supreme Court District for which he is elected.

ELECTION. One judge in each of the first, second, third, sixth, and seventh districts on the first Monday in June, 1915, and every ninth year thereafter. One judge in the fourth district first Monday in June, 1912, and every ninth year thereafter. One judge in the fifth district on the first Monday in June, 1909, and every ninth year thereafter.

DUTIES. Take and subscribe an oath of office; sit with and take part in the proceedings of the court when in session. During vacation and between terms each judge has power

to make certain orders, stay execution of judgment or sentence, and admit to bail pending appeal or writ of error to that court. Each judge may appoint a private secretary.

Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois. Holds office for six years. No salary, but is allowed fees fixed by law to be paid by litigants.

QUALIFICATIONS. Same as those of Clerk of Appellate Court.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every sixth year thereafter.

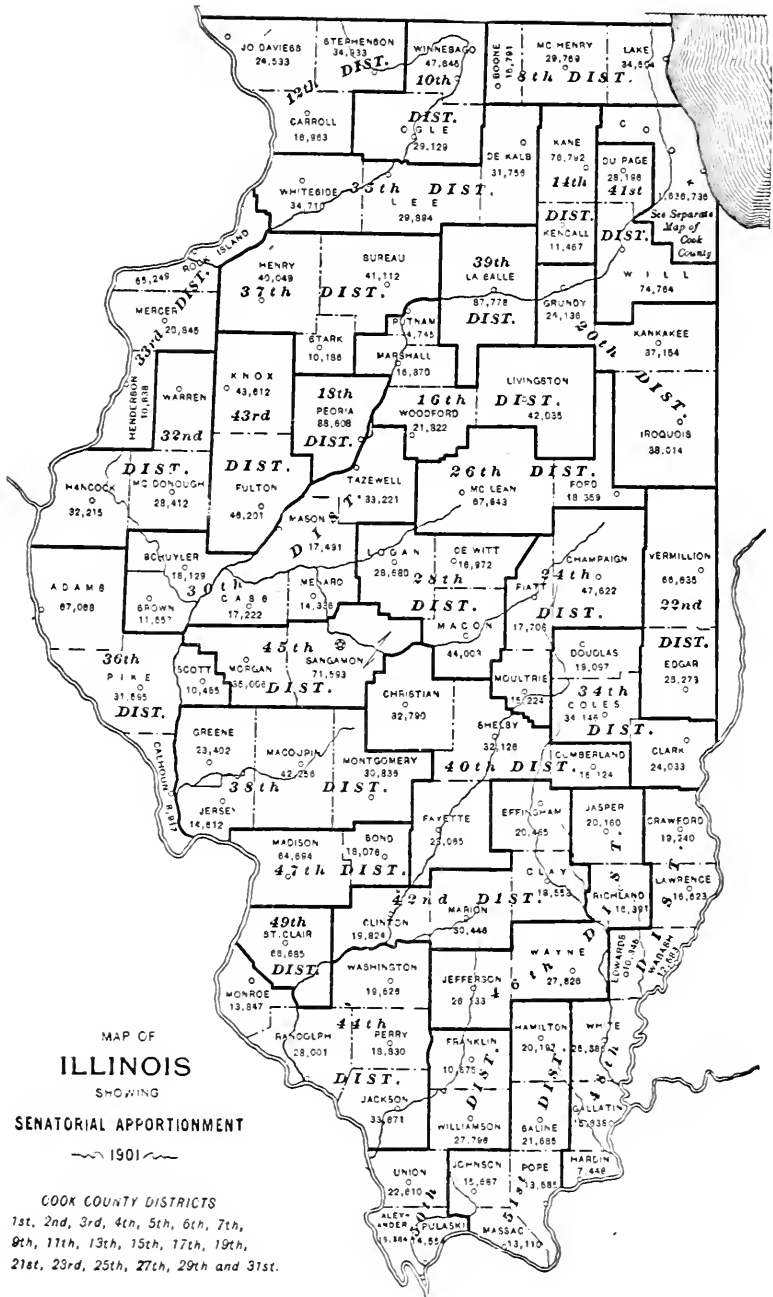
DUTIES. Take and subscribe an oath of office prescribed by law; give bond to perform the duties of his office; keep his office at the place of holding said court; attend to his duties from 8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. each working day; issue process as provided by law, and keep all the files, papers, and records of the court, also enter its judgments, orders, and decrees as soon as practicable and before the term next after they were made, and perform such other duties as may be required by law or the orders of the court.

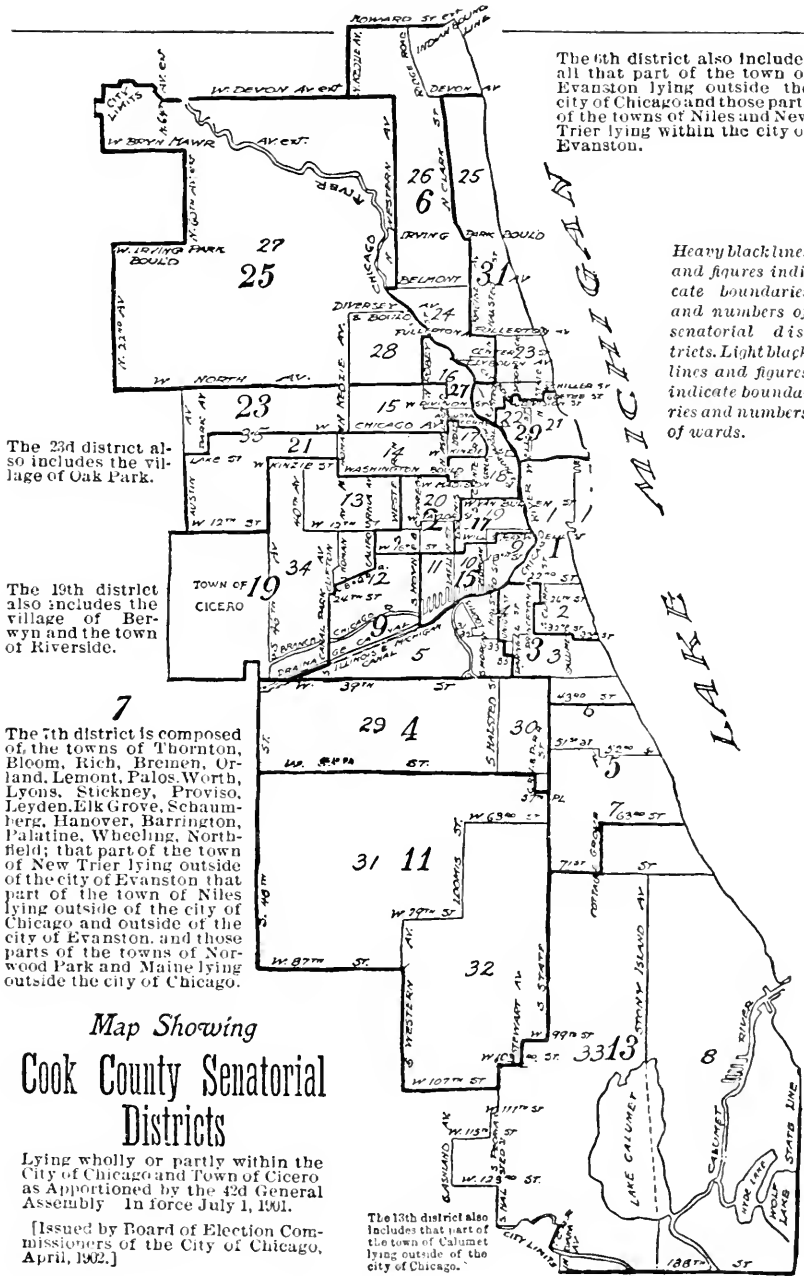
STATE GOVERNMENT

By the Constitution, the powers of the government of this State are exercised by three distinct departments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and no person or collection of persons being or forming one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as the Constitution may expressly direct or permit.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Members of the General Assembly. The assembly is the legislative department of the State government. It is composed of two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. For the purpose of election of members of these two houses, the State is divided into fifty-one districts, called Senatorial Districts; each district contains about the same number of inhabitants. One senator and three representatives are elected from each district. The Senate is composed of fifty-one members and the House of Representatives of one hundred and fifty-three members. The senators are elected for four years, the representatives for two years. The representatives and one-half of the senators are elected every two years. The senators from the even-numbered districts will be elected in 1908, and from the odd-numbered districts in 1910. The maps showing the senatorial districts will be found on page 86 and 87.





The 6th district also includes all that part of the town of Evanston lying outside the city of Chicago and those parts of the towns of Niles and New Trier lying within the city of Evanston.

Heavy black lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of senatorial districts. Light black lines and figures indicate boundaries and numbers of wards.

The 23d district also includes the village of Oak Park.

The 19th district also includes the village of Berwyn and the town of Riverside.

The 7th district is composed of the towns of Thornton, Bloom, Rich, Bremen, Orland, Lemont, Palos Worth, Lyons, Stickney, Proviso, Leyden, Elk Grove, Schaumburg, Hanover, Barrington, Palatine, Wheeling, Northfield, that part of the town of New Trier lying outside of the city of Evanston that part of the town of Niles lying outside of the city of Evanston and outside of the city of Chicago, and those parts of the towns of Norwood Park and Maine lying outside the city of Chicago.

Map Showing Cook County Senatorial Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero as Appointed by the 42d General Assembly In force July 1, 1901.

[Issued by Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, April, 1902.]

The 13th district also includes that part of the town of Calumet lying outside of the city of Chicago.

Members of the State Senate. Hold office for four years. Those representing districts having even numbers are to be elected by the voters in their several districts in 1908, and those representing districts having odd numbers are to be elected in 1910. Salary \$1,000 for each session, ten cents per mile for mileage expenses, and \$50 per session for postage, etc.

QUALIFICATIONS. The senator must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the State for five years, and of the district for two years next before his election. No person holding any lucrative office in the United States, State, or county, or under any foreign government, can have a seat in the assembly, but offices in the militia, and those of notary public and justice of the peace are held not to be lucrative offices. No person convicted of crime, bribery, or perjury, or who has not accounted for and paid over according to law public moneys coming to him while holding office, is eligible to the General Assembly.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, senators will be elected in each senatorial district having even numbers; and on the same day in 1910 senators will be elected in each of the districts having odd numbers.

DUTIES. Take and subscribe an oath of office required for this office, attend and take part in all proceedings of the General Assembly. They are free from arrest during the session of the assembly and in going to and returning from the same, and they cannot be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the assembly. They cannot hold any civil appointment during the term for which they are elected. They shall not be interested in any contract with the State or any county during the time for which they are elected and for one year after its expiration.

Members of the House of Representatives. They hold office for two years. Compensation same as that of senator. Three are elected from each district. At each election each voter may cast as many votes for any candidate as there are representatives to be elected. In other words, he may cast one

vote for each of three candidates for representatives, or one and one-half votes for each of any two candidates, or three votes for any one. This is called the cumulative or minority system of voting for representatives.

QUALIFICATIONS. A representative must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, have been a resident of the State for five years, and a resident of the district in which he is elected for two years next before his election. No person holding any lucrative office in the United States, State, or county, or under any foreign government, can have a seat in the assembly, but offices in the militia, and those of notary public and justice of the peace are held not to be lucrative offices. No person convicted of crime, bribery, or perjury, or who has not accounted for and paid over according to law public moneys coming to him while holding office, is eligible to the General Assembly.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, 1908, three representatives are to be elected in each of the senatorial districts, and every second year thereafter.

DUTIES. Are similar to those of senator.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Trustees of the University of Illinois. There are nine elective trustees of this University. The law declares that they shall receive no compensation. They hold office for six years from the second Tuesday of March next after their election; three are chosen in 1908 and three every second year thereafter. The Governor, President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are *ex officio* trustees.

QUALIFICATIONS. Must be citizens of the United States and have resided in the State one year next before election.

ELECTION. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every second year thereafter, three trustees are elected, to be voted for on the same ballot as the State officers.

DUTIES. Have the management and control of the University and its affairs, and exercise all powers given by the act to organize the University, approved February 28, 1867. To establish a chemical and biological survey of the waters of the State, publish the results of these investigations in annual reports, or oftener, and make report to the Governor just before each regular session of the General Assembly of their acts and doings for each fiscal year separately.

Members of the State Board of Equalization. One member of this board is elected from each congressional district. Term of office, four years. Compensation \$5.00 per day during sessions of the board, ten cents per mile for mileage expenses, and ten dollars for each session for postage and stationery.

QUALIFICATIONS. He shall be an elector in the congressional district for which he is elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. Each member shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution. At the first meeting of the board after the election, it shall organize, select a chairman, and appoint a secretary. The board must meet at the State capitol on the second Tuesday in August, annually, and examine the abstracts of assessments of property in the several counties and equalize the assessments, considering different classes of property separately; to assess the capital stock of corporations (except companies for manufacturing, mercantile, mining, printing, publishing, or stock breeding); also assess railroad property and the capital stock of railroads and telegraphs, and publish annual reports of their proceedings.

Auditor of Public Accounts. He holds office for four years from the second Monday of January next after his election. Salary now \$3,500 per year; after year 1908, the sum of \$7,500 per year.

QUALIFICATIONS. Shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding his election, and shall not be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every four years thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law; give bond with two sureties for \$50,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties; to reside at the seat of government during his term of office; to keep an official seal, to be used as required by law in all papers certified in his office; to keep an account of his State with other States and public officers and individuals; audit all accounts of public officers; to issue warrants on the treasury for all moneys due from the State; to cause suit to be brought in cases where the State is plaintiff; to have custody of all records pertaining to the public lands, and to make reports to the Governor semiannually and ten days before each regular session of the assembly.

State Treasurer. He holds office for two years. Salary of present incumbent, \$3,500 per annum; after 1908, incumbent will receive \$10,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding his election. He is not eligible to this office for two years next after the term for which he was elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every two years thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe to the oath of office required by law; to give bond with two sureties for \$500,000, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and to give additional bond if the Governor requires; keep an official seal; to receive and keep the revenues and other public moneys of the State; to give duplicate receipts therefor; to pay warrants on the treasury issued by the Auditor; to keep regular and fair accounts of moneys received and paid by him; make monthly settlements of the same with the Auditor, and a full report to the Governor of all moneys received and paid, and of the business of his office, ten days before the regular session of the assembly. He shall reside at the seat of government during his term of office.

Superintendent of Public Instruction. Holds office for four years, beginning the second Monday in January next after his election. Salary now \$3,500 per annum; after year 1908, the sum of \$7,500 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Shall be a citizen of the United States and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding his election, and shall not be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in 1910, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe the oath of office; give bond for the discharge of his duties. He must reside at the seat of government during his term of office, and keep the records, books, and papers of his office there and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law; keep an account of all public moneys received or paid out by him, and report to the Governor ten days before each regular session of the assembly, also to supervise all public and common schools in the State,

and advise and assist the County Superintendents of Schools. Special powers are given to him by law in detail in relation to the public schools, and the school system of the State.

Attorney-General. He holds office for four years from the second Monday in January next after his election. Salary now \$3,500 per year; after year 1908, the sum of \$10,000 per year.

QUALIFICATIONS. Shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding his election, and shall not be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every four years thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law; to give bond with good sureties for the sum of \$10,000 for the performances of his duties, and give additional bond when the Governor requires; to reside at the seat of government during his term of office; to keep there the records, books, and papers of his office; to institute and prosecute all suits and proceedings in favor of the State, and defend all such as are brought against any State officer in any court; consult with and advise the several States Attorneys, and with the Governor, and other State officers; give written opinions upon all legal questions relating to the duties of such officers; prepare contracts and other writings in matters in which the State is interested; to give opinions to the General Assembly or either branch, or any committee thereof; to keep proper registers of cases brought or defended. He shall prosecute suits for the dissolution of corporations; pass on the by-laws of building and loan associations; make semiannual reports to the Governor of all receipts and disbursements, and similar reports ten days before the regular session of the assembly.

Secretary of State. He holds office for four years from the second Monday in January next after his election. Salary now \$3,500 per annum; after year 1908 the sum of \$7,500 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. Shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding his election, and shall not be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. To take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law; to give bond with two sureties for the sum of \$100,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties; to reside at the seat of government during his term of office; to keep the Great Seal of the State and affix it to documents required by law; to keep the public records, books, and papers there; to keep an account of all moneys received, or disbursements made by him, from all sources; to make semi-annual reports thereof to the Governor under oath and also to report to the Governor ten days before each regular session of the assembly; and perform such other duties as have been or may be required by law.

Lieutenant-Governor. Holds office four years. Takes office second Monday in January following election. Salary now \$1,000 per year; after year 1908, the sum of \$2,500 per year. When powers and duties of Governor devolve on Lieutenant-Governor, he shall during such emergency be entitled to the emoluments of Governor.

QUALIFICATIONS. The qualifications for this office are the same as for that of Governor.

ELECTION. He is elected at the same time and for the same term as the Governor.

DUTIES. He is the President of the Senate, but votes only when the Senate is equally divided. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the Governor, the powers and duties of the office of Governor devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor until the Governor's disability is removed.

Governor. The supreme executive power is vested in the Governor, who holds office for four years from the second Monday in January following his election. Salary now \$6,000 per year; after year 1908, incumbent receives \$12,000 per annum.

QUALIFICATIONS. He must be thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States and this State for five years preceding his election. He is not eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall be elected.

ELECTION. On Tuesday next after first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. He must reside at the capital of the State, take care that the laws are faithfully executed; by message to the General Assembly at the beginning of each session, and at the closing of his term of office give them information of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he deems expedient; to account to the General Assembly for all moneys received and paid out by him; present estimates of the amounts required to be raised by taxation for all purposes; convene the General Assembly on extraordinary occasions by general proclamation; in case of disagreement between the two houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn the General Assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session. He shall nominate, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by the Constitution, or which are created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; to make temporary appointments to fill vacancies in the nominative offices; to command the militia, and naval forces of the State and to call out the same to execute the laws; to issue writs of election to fill vacancies in elective offices. He has the power to remove for cause any officer whom he may appoint and declare any such office vacant. He may grant reprieves and pardons. He may approve and sign, or *veto* (from the Latin, meaning *to forbid*) any bill passed by the General Assembly and exercise other powers and duties placed upon the Governor by law.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Departments. The Federal Government consists of three divisions or departments: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The Judicial offices are filled by appointment only. The Legislative and Executive officers are elective, but only the members of the National House of Representatives (who are called Congressmen) are elected *directly* by the people. There are two indirect systems provided for the choice of the other Legislative and Executive officers of the Federal Government: one by the election of persons called Presidential Electors who, after they are chosen, meet and choose by ballot the President and Vice-President of the United States; the other provides for the election of members of the Senate of the United States by the legislatures of the respective States they represent.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

This is called the Congress and is composed of two bodies, the Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two Senators from each State of the Union (of which there are now forty-six), making the Senate a body composed of ninety-two members. The House of Representatives consists of members elected for a term of two years directly by the vote of the people. The present Congress is the sixtieth since the adoption of the Constitution. The sixty-first will be elected in November, 1908, and hold office from March 4, 1909.

Each State is divided by what is called the "congressional apportionment," the last of which was made in 1901, into districts supposed to be of about the same size, and each to contain as nearly as possible about the same number of inhabitants. In some of the States, such as Nevada, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming, the population is of

a size to admit of only one Representative in Congress, and each of those States forms one district. The total number of Representatives under the last census being 386, the ratio of population represented by each member is 194,182. Oklahoma was admitted in 1907 as the forty-sixth State, and is entitled to five Representatives, making the present number 391. Each of the Territories, viz.: Arizona, New Mexico, and Hawaii, is represented in the lower House of Congress by a Delegate, and Porto Rico by a Resident Commissioner, all of whom are admitted to the floor of the House and take part in its deliberations, but have no vote.

The State of Illinois is entitled, under the apportionment of 1901, to twenty-five Representatives in Congress, and is divided into twenty-five districts, of which nine lie wholly in Cook County, and a tenth is composed of Lake and part of Cook.

The boundaries of these districts are shown by maps found on pages 98 and 99.

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States from Illinois. These hold office for two years. Salary \$7,500 and actual traveling expenses from home to capital and return, once each session of the House.

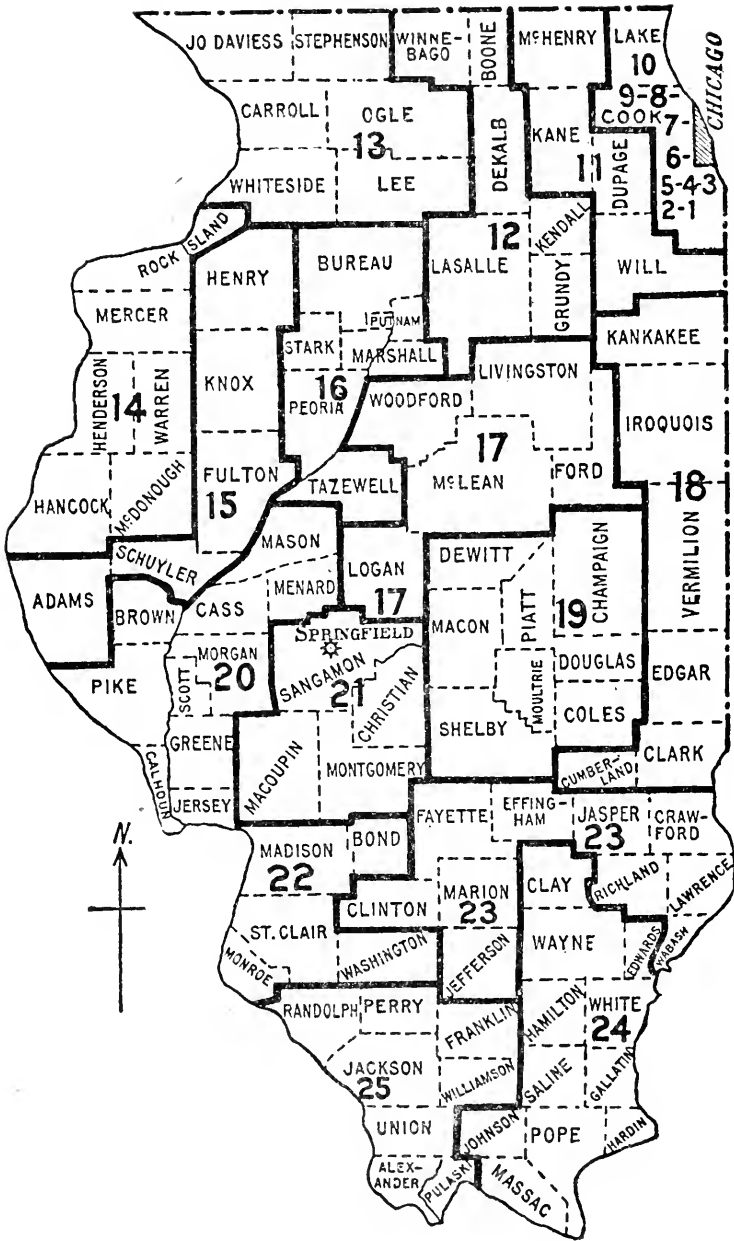
QUALIFICATIONS. They must be twenty-five years of age, have been citizens of the United States seven years before election, and when elected must reside in the State from which they are elected.

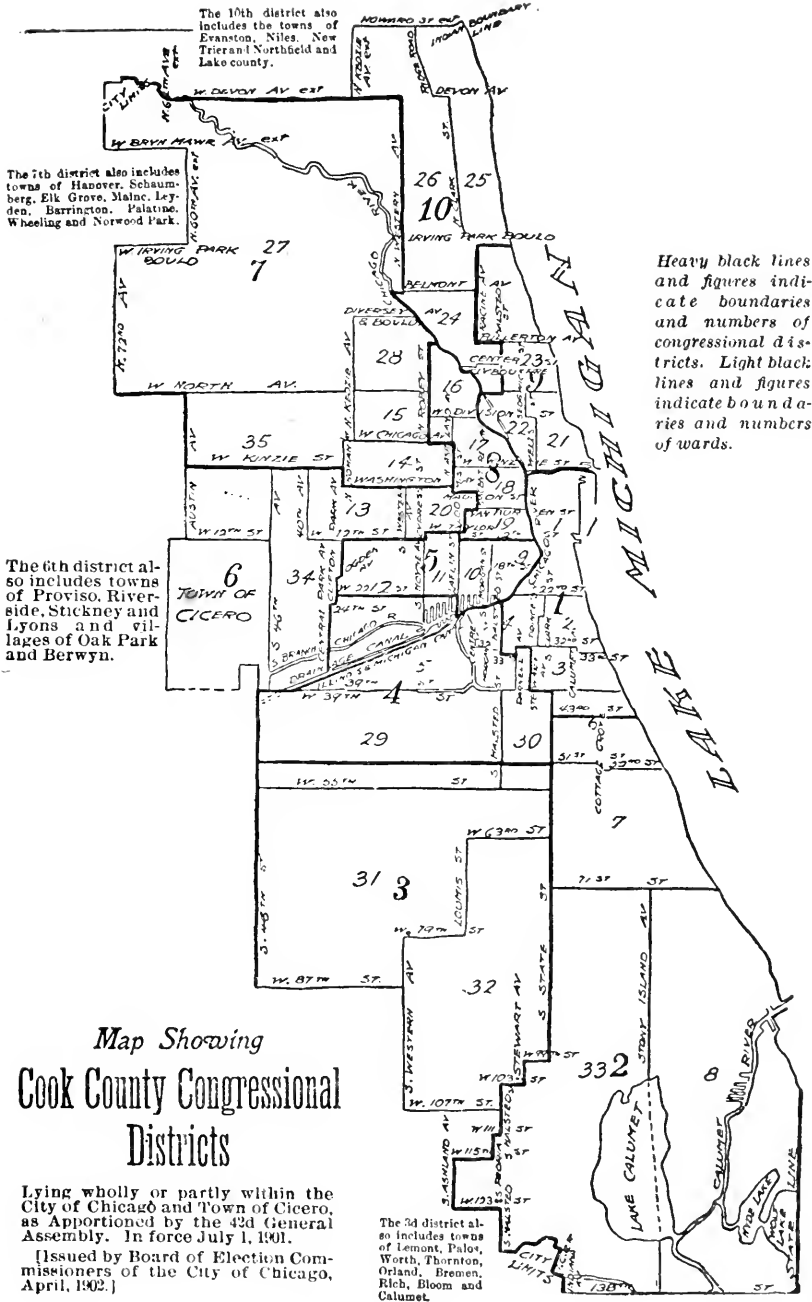
ELECTION. On Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every second year thereafter — one from each Congressional District.

DUTIES. To attend each regular and special session of Congress at the Capital of the United States and take part in its deliberations.

Senators of the United States. Illinois is entitled to two members of the Senate who hold office for six years from March following their election. They are elected by the General Assembly of this State. Under the laws of the United States, a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly

ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.





Map Showing Cook County Congressional Districts

Lying wholly or partly within the City of Chicago and Town of Cicero, as Apportioned by the 42d General Assembly. In force July 1, 1901.

[Issued by Board of Election Commissioners of the City of Chicago, April, 1902.]

must concur in the election. Salary \$5,000. Those elected after March 4, 1907, receive \$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS. They must be thirty years of age, have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and when elected must reside in the State from which they are chosen.

ELECTION. The next election of a Senator in Illinois takes place at the meeting of the General Assembly of this State in January, 1909, and following that, in January, 1913.

DUTIES. To attend all special and regular sessions of the Congress and take part in its deliberations.

ELECTIVE OFFICERS EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Electors of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

One Elector from each Congressional District in Illinois, and two Electors from the State at large are chosen on a general ticket every four years. (The State being entitled under the Federal Constitution to as many Electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress.)

QUALIFICATIONS. They must be citizens of the United States, have resided one year in this State, and reside in the district from which they are nominated. They cannot hold any other office of honor or profit under this State, and no officer of the United States can be chosen or appointed an elector.

ELECTION. On the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1908, and every fourth year thereafter.

DUTIES. The electors chosen meet at the seat of government of this State on the second Monday of January after their election, and cast their ballots for President and for Vice-President of the United States separately; one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State as themselves, for a term of four years, beginning on the fourth day of March succeeding the date when the electors were elected. This vote is counted, three lists made of all persons voted for, and the votes received by each certified, signed, and transmitted by the electors, one by mail and one by the hand of one of their number, to the President of the United

States Senate, and the third list is deposited with the Judge of the United States District Court for the district in which the electors are assembled. On the second Wednesday of February following, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States meet in joint session and count the votes of the electors of this and other States and declare the result.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In case no one receives the required majority of the votes of the presidential electors for President, the election then goes into the House of Representatives, which must choose a President from among the three persons securing the highest number of votes of the presidential electors. The voting in the House must be done by States, each State having but one vote. The vote of a majority of the States is necessary for a choice. If the House does not make a choice before the fourth day of March following the meeting of the electors, being the date when the Congress expires, the person selected for Vice-President must act as President.

In case there is no election of President or Vice-President, or in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice-President, then the Secretary of State acts as President, with succession to the following officers: Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the order named. The acting President, in case Congress is not in session at the time of the vacancy, must call a special session of the Congress, giving twenty days' notice.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY THE SENATE.

If no person receives a majority of the votes of the presidential electors for Vice-President, the Senate must select one from the two persons having the highest number of votes on the list of those voted for by the electors. Two-thirds of the whole number of the senators must be present and the majority of the whole number is necessary for a choice.

NATURALIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

A person may be a citizen of the United States, either by birth or by naturalization. In case of naturalization it may be "By Act of Congress," which occurs in case of certain children, without direct action on their part, as hereinafter stated; or by taking out a certificate of naturalization upon order of a court having jurisdiction.

CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH

All persons born (excluding Indians not taxed), or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States; even though the parents of a person so born within the United States are not citizens, the person so born in this country and subject to its jurisdiction is a citizen.

CITIZENSHIP "BY ACT OF CONGRESS"

AMERICAN WIFE OF FOREIGNER

Act of Congress March 2, 1907.

Sec. 3. Any American woman who marries a foreigner takes the nationality of her husband, but when the marriage relation is ended she may regain her American citizenship by residing here.

FOREIGN-BORN WIFE

Sec. 4. Any foreign-born woman marrying an American citizen becomes an American citizen and remains such after the marriage relation is ended if she remains here, or if abroad registers with the United States Consul her intention to remain an American citizen.

FOREIGN-BORN CHILD

Sec. 5. A child born to aliens without the United States is a citizen if his parents become naturalized here or resume citizenship in America during the child's minority and the child's citizenship begins with its permanent residence here.

Sec. 6. Children who are born abroad, but who are citizens of the United States under the provisions of Sec. 1993 of the Rev. Stat. of U. S. (see note 1 below), and who continue to reside abroad must, in order to receive the protection of this Government, record with the United States Consul, when they become eighteen years of age, their intention to become residents and remain citizens of the United States, and they must take the oath of allegiance to the United States when they reach their majority.

[NOTE 1. (Sec. 1993.) All children heretofore born or hereafter born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or may be at the time of their birth, citizens thereof, are declared to be citizens of the United States; but the rights of citizenship shall not descend to children whose fathers never resided in the United States.]

INDIANS

By numerous acts of Congress from 1866 and 1867 down to the act of February 8, 1887, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1901, and of April 26, 1906, citizenship is extended under certain conditions to the members of the five tribes and other Indians in Indian Territory (now a part of the State of Oklahoma).

By the act of Congress of June 16, 1906, authorizing the admission of the Territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, under the name of Oklahoma, all male persons, members of any Indian tribe or nation in those two Territories, are given full voting rights as citizens and the people of those Territories are to be admitted on conditions named in the act (which have since been fulfilled) into the Union as citizens on an equal footing with the people of the original States.

By act of Congress of May 8, 1906, every Indian to whom an allotment of land has been made under the laws and who has received a patent for lands under the act, and every Indian born in the United States who has voluntarily taken up his residence within its limits separate and apart from any tribe of Indians and adopted the habits of civilized life, is declared to be a citizen of the United States and entitled to the benefit of, and subject to, its laws and to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE REGULA- TIONS MADE THEREON

The act of Congress of June 29, 1906, is an act to provide for a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States.

Sec. 1. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in the Department of Commerce and Labor is created to be under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and has charge of all matters concerning the naturalization of aliens.

Sec. 2. The office of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is to be at Washington, D. C.

Sec. 3. Exclusive jurisdiction to naturalize aliens as citizens of the United States is conferred upon the United States circuit and district courts, the United States district courts for the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Hawaii, and Alaska, the supreme court of the district of Columbia, and upon all courts of record in any State or Territory having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity in which the amount in controversy is unlimited. This jurisdiction to naturalize aliens extends only to such aliens as reside within the respective judicial districts of such courts. The courts are to be furnished with the necessary blank forms and certificates of naturalization by the above bureau.

Sec. 4. An alien may become a citizen of the United States in the following manner:

1. By declaring on oath before the clerk of any such court, at least two years prior to his admission and after he is eighteen years of age, that it is his purpose to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance whatsoever to any foreign prince or state; but no alien who has in conformity to law declared his intention to become a citizen prior to the passage of this act is required to renew his declaration.

2. By filing in any such court in the district where he has resided for at least one year before the filing and not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has made such a declaration of intention, a petition in duplicate in writing signed by him and sworn to, giving his full name, place of residence (by street and number, if possible), occupation, date and place of birth, place from which he emigrated, date and place of his arrival in the United States, and the time when, and the place and court where he declared his intention to become a citizen, giving name of wife, if he

is married, the country of her birth and her place of residence, and the name, place and date of birth and residence of each child living; and declaring that he is not a disbeliever in, or opposed to organized government, or a member of, or affiliated with any society teaching disbelief in or opposed to organized government, that he is not a polygamist or believer in polygamy, that it is his intention to reside permanently in the United States and to become a citizen thereof, and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance to any prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly that of which he was a subject.

The petition must be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, residents of the United States who must state that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for at least five years continuously and of the State or place in which the application is made for at least one year next preceding the filing of the petition; that they know that the petitioner is of good moral character and in every way qualified in their opinion to be a citizen.

There shall be filed with the petition a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, if he arrived in the United States after the passage of this act, giving the date, place and manner of his arrival, and the certificate with his declaration of intention to become a citizen shall be attached to the petition.

3. By declaring on oath in open court before he is admitted to citizenship that he will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign or domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that he renounces and abjures all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereign, and particularly that of which he was before a subject.

4. By making it appear to the satisfaction of the court that the applicant has resided continuously in the United States for five years at least, and in the State or Territory where the court is held at least one year, and that he has during that time behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States; and in addition to the oath of the applicant, by the testimony of at least two witnesses, citizens of the United States, as to the moral character and attachment to the principles of the Constitution and the facts of residence, he may be admitted to citizenship.

5. If the applicant has borne any title or has been of any order of nobility in the kingdom or state from which he came, he shall in addition, renounce his title or order of nobility, in the court where his application is made.

6. If an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen dies before he is naturalized, the widow and children of such

alien may, by complying with the provisions of this act, be naturalized without making any declaration of intention.

Sec. 5. The clerk of the court where the petition is filed shall immediately give notice thereof, by posting in his office or in the building in which it is situated, the name, place of nativity and residence of the applicant, the date and place of his arrival in the United States, the date of the petition and of the final hearing of it, and the names of the witnesses for the applicant. The clerk shall issue subpoenas for the witnesses if the applicant desires.

Sec. 6. Petitions for naturalization may be filed whether the court is in session or not; but the final action thereon shall be had only on stated days to be fixed by rule of the court and in no case until at least ninety days have elapsed after the filing of the petition and the posting of the notice; and no person shall be naturalized or any certificate issued for thirty days preceding the holding of any general election in the district where the court sits.

The court may at the same time and as a part of the naturalization of an alien, upon petition of the latter, by decree, change the name of the alien and issue the certificate of naturalization to him under the new name.

Sec. 7. No person who disbelieves in, or is opposed to, organized government, or is a member of, or affiliated with any organization teaching such disbelief or who advocates or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of assaulting or killing any officer of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, or who is a polygamist, shall be naturalized or made a citizen.

Sec. 8. No alien shall be naturalized or admitted as a citizen who can not speak the English language, but this does not apply to aliens who are physically unable to comply therewith, if they are otherwise qualified; nor does it apply to those who have before this act was passed declared their intention under other laws, nor does it apply to aliens who shall after this act was passed declare their intention to become citizens and shall make homestead entries upon public lands of the United States and comply with the laws for homestead entries.

Sec. 9. Any final hearing of such petitions shall be had in open court before a judge thereof. Every final order must be entered upon a record and signed by the judge; and the applicant and the witnesses must be examined under oath in open court.

Sec. 10. If the applicant has not resided within the State or District where he applies for naturalization continuously for five years but has resided there for more than one year and has resided in other portions of the United States a sufficient time to make up five years' residence in the United States, this residence may be proved by deposition of two or more witnesses, citizens of the United States, upon notice to the Bureau of Immigration and Nat-

uralization and the United States attorney for the district in which the witnesses reside.

Sec. 11. The United States has the right to appear before any court exercising jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings and to cross-examine the petitioner and witnesses, and shall have the right to produce witnesses and evidence and be heard in opposition to the petition.

Sec. 12. It is the duty of the Clerk of the Court to keep a duplicate of each declaration of intention made before him and to send to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization in Washington, within thirty days after its issuance, a duplicate of each certificate of citizenship issued, and within the same time to report to the bureau the name of each alien who shall have been denied naturalization. The clerk of the court is made responsible for all blank certificates sent to the court by the bureau.

Sec. 13. The fees of the clerk are \$1 for receiving a declaration of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof; \$2 for filing a petition of intention and issuing a duplicate thereof; \$2 for filing a petition and entering the final hearing; and \$2 for entering the final order and issuing the certificate of citizenship. The applicant must also pay the expense of subpoenaing the witnesses and their legal witness fees if they demand the same.

Sec. 15. It is the duty of the United States district attorneys, upon affidavits showing good cause therefor, to institute proceedings for the purpose of setting aside any certificate of citizenship on the ground of fraud or that it was illegally procured. The party holding such certificate is to have sixty days' notice in which to make answer. If he is absent from the United States, notice may be given by publication.

If any alien who has secured a certificate under this act shall within five years after its issue, return to his native country or go to any foreign country and take permanent residence therein, it shall be considered sufficient evidence of a lack of intention to become a permanent citizen of the United States and sufficient to authorize the cancellation of his certificate as fraudulent. All diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in foreign countries are required to furnish the Government the names of all those naturalized citizens of the United States who have taken up permanent residence abroad and the statements of these officers is made evidence in all courts in proceedings to cancel the certificates held by such persons.

The provisions of this section apply also to certificates issued before this act under prior laws.

Sec. 16. Makes the forging or counterfeiting or knowingly aiding or assisting in forging or counterfeiting a certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same or that it may be used by some other person, a felony, to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 17. Makes it unlawful to engrave or assist in engraving any plate designed for the printing of a certificate of citizenship, to sell any such plate or to bring it into the United States, or to have in one's possession any such engraved plate or to make, print or photograph the likeness of any such certificate or any part thereof, or to sell any such certificate or to have in one's possession the distinctive paper adopted by the proper officers of the United States for the printing of such certificates, with intent to unlawfully use the same; and provides punishment by fine or imprisonment or by both.

Sec. 18. It is made a felony for a clerk or for any other person to issue certificates of citizenship contrary to this act.

Sec. 19. Provides that every person who without lawful excuse is possessed of blank certificates of citizenship, with intent to unlawfully use the same, shall be imprisoned or fined.

Sec. 21. It is unlawful for any clerk or his assistant to demand, charge, collect or receive any fees or moneys in a naturalization proceeding save those above specified. Violation may be punished by fine or imprisonment or by both.

Sec. 23. That any person who knowingly procures naturalization in violation of the act shall be fined or imprisoned or both, and upon conviction the court shall declare the order admitting such person to citizenship void. Any person who knowingly aids, advises or encourages any person not entitled thereto to apply for or secure naturalization or to file preliminary papers declaring intent, or who procures or gives false testimony in such proceeding or makes a false affidavit as to any material fact required to be proved in such proceeding shall be fined or imprisoned, or both.

Sec. 24. No person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any crime under this act unless the proceeding is begun within five years after the crime was committed.

Sec. 27. Gives forms to be used in naturalization proceedings.

Sec. 28. Gives Secretary of Commerce and Labor power to make regulations to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 30. All persons not citizens of, but who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, may when they become residents of any State or organized Territory become citizens, without renouncing allegiance to any foreign sovereignty, by making a declaration of intention at least two years before admission.

OTHER NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES NOW IN FORCE

Act of Cong. May 6, 1882. No state court or court of the United States shall hereafter admit Chinese to citizenship.

Rev. Stat. U. S., 1875, Sec. 2169. The naturalization laws are declared to apply to and to admit aliens being free white per-

sons and aliens being of African nativity and persons of African descent.

Sec. 2171, same. No person who is a native citizen or subject or denizen of any country at war with the United States at the time of his application shall be then admitted to become a citizen.

Sec. 2166. Any alien twenty-one years old who has enlisted or may enlist in the regular or volunteer armies of the United States or has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged shall be admitted as a citizen upon his petition, without any previous declaration of intention to become such and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence in the United States, but shall furnish satisfactory proof of residence, good moral character and of having been honorably discharged.

Sec. 2174. Every seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen and who shall have served three years on board of a merchant vessel of the United States subsequent to the date of his declaration may be admitted as a citizen and he shall be deemed a citizen for the purpose of manning and serving on board any merchant vessel of the United States and for all purposes of protection as an American citizen.

Act of Cong., July 26, 1894. Any alien twenty-one years old who has enlisted or may enlist in the United States Navy or Marine Corps and who has served five consecutive years in the Navy or one enlistment in the Marine Corps and has been honorably discharged, shall upon presentation of his petition without any previous declaration to become a citizen and upon furnishing satisfactory proof of good moral character and of his service and honorable discharge, be admitted as a citizen.

Act of Cong., March 2, 1907. Applicant for Naturalization Protected in Foreign Country.

Sec. 1. When a person has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen and has lived in the United States for three years, a passport may be issued to him entitling him for six months to the protection of this government while in any foreign country except that country of which he was before a citizen.

When a citizen by birth or naturalization loses his right as such.

Sec. 2. Any American citizen loses his right as such by becoming naturalized in, or taking an oath of allegiance to, a foreign state. Any naturalized citizen of the United States who returns to a residence in the foreign state from which he came for two years or resides for five years in any other foreign state ceases to be an American citizen.

No American citizen can expatriate himself (transfer his allegiance to another country) when this country is at war,

NATURALIZATION REGULATIONS

MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Last issue dated September 23, 1907.

The following are deemed all that are of direct interest to the citizen or voter.

2. Declarations of intention properly made prior to September 27, 1906, may be used in obtaining citizenship at any time after the expiration of two years from date when they were made.

3. This act taking effect September 27, 1906, aliens who made declaration of intention prior to that date are not required to file new declarations under this act.

Aliens who made their declarations of intention prior to September 27, 1906, must comply with all requirements of the act of June 29th in filing petitions and furnishing proof except that they will not be required to speak the English language or sign petitions in their own handwriting.

4. Aliens who declare their intention after September 27, 1906, and file petitions must sign the petitions in their own handwriting and must be able to speak the English language. If an alien is physically unable to speak, that fact should be stated in his petition.

Aliens who arrive in the United States before reaching eighteen years of age, can not obtain citizenship without making a declaration of intention which may be made at their established residence after they reached the age of eighteen.

9. No certificate of naturalization shall be issued until the judge has signed the order to that effect.

21. No declaration of intention or petition for naturalization shall be received from aliens other than white persons and persons of African nativity or descent, nor from persons not residing in the judicial district within which the court is held.

Under the above laws and regulations the Circuit Courts in the several counties of Illinois including the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County are the only State Courts having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens or to take declarations of intention to become citizens. These courts have fixed special days in each county for the hearing of petitions for naturalization.

In the Superior Court of Cook County on Fridays.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County on Saturdays.

In other counties of the State these dates can be obtained from the Clerk of Circuit Court at the county seat.

The United States Circuit and District Courts in the several Districts in Illinois also have power to naturalize aliens.

NATURALIZATION BY A COURT

The act of naturalization is divided into two general parts: 1. The Declaration of Intention or "First Papers." 2. The Final Papers.

The Declaration of Intention is performed by filing with the clerk of one of the courts named above, or his deputy, a paper, under oath or affirmation, stating the applicant's intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to any and all foreign rulers, states, or sovereignties; also giving the name, age, occupation, personal description, place of birth, last foreign residence and allegiance, date of arrival, the name of vessel, if any, in which he came to the United States, and the present place of residence of said alien.

The person filing such declaration must be at least 18 years old and must reside within the jurisdiction of the court in which the papers are filed. Any person who filed his declaration under the former law need not renew it under the present law.

WHEN "FIRST PAPERS" NOT REQUIRED

The filing of the declaration of intention or "first papers" is not required in the following cases:

1. When an alien has been honorably discharged from the United States Army, either as a regular or volunteer; providing he be at least 21 years of age, and has resided in this country at least one year.

2. When an alien (at least 21 years of age) has been honorably discharged from the United States Navy or Marine Corps, after serving five consecutive years in the Navy or one enlistment in said Marine Corps.

3. When the father of the alien filed a declaration of intention while the alien was still a minor, and said father died before completing his naturalization.

In all of the above cases it is still necessary for the person desiring to become naturalized to secure final papers before he can become a citizen; but the honorable discharge in the first two cases and the declaration of the deceased father in the last case, waives the necessity for first papers.

FINAL PAPERS

Petition—When Filed. Not less than two years nor more than seven years after he has filed his declaration of intention, the applicant shall file his petition for final papers.

Where Filed. This petition must be filed in one of the courts named above, but need not be in the court in which the first papers were taken out.

How Signed. The petition must be signed by applicant in his own handwriting; providing, if applicant filed his declaration of intention before June 29, 1906, the petition need not be signed in his own handwriting.

Contents. The petition shall contain the information required by law as to applicant, his arrival in this country, and his family. It shall be in duplicate and sworn to.

Affidavits of Two Witnesses, etc. Attached to the petition shall be the affidavits of at least two credible witnesses, citizens of the United States, who swear that they have personally known the applicant to be a resident of the United States for at least five years continuously, and of the State of Illinois at least one year immediately preceding, and that he is of good moral character and qualified to be admitted as a citizen.

If the applicant arrived in this country after June 29, 1906, there shall also be attached a certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, giving date, etc., of arrival and taking out of first papers.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED

In order to receive his final papers as a citizen, the person:

1. Must have resided in the United States continuously for at least five years immediately preceding.
2. Must have resided in the State of Illinois for at least one year immediately preceding, and be of good moral character and attached to the principles of the Constitution.

3. Must intend to become a citizen of the United States and to reside permanently therein, and to renounce all allegiance to any foreign ruler, state, or sovereignty.

4. Must not be an anarchist.

5. Must not be a polygamist.

6. Must not have been denied admission as a citizen, or, if denied, the cause therefor must no longer exist.

7. Must speak the English language, unless physically unable. Provided: that this requirement shall not apply to those who made declaration of intention before June 29, 1906, or to persons making homestead entries on public lands.

HEARING BY COURT AND ISSUING FINAL PAPERS

The hearing shall be had before the judge, in open court, not less than 90 days after the filing of the petition. The applicant shall declare on oath that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and that he renounces all allegiance to every foreign ruler, state, or sovereignty. Two witnesses shall also testify as to the residence and character of applicant and his desirability as a citizen. The United States may, if it desires, appear by its authorized officer before the court to cross-examine the applicant and witnesses. If necessary, providing the applicant proves his one year's residence in the State by oral testimony, he may prove the remainder of the five years' residence in the United States by deposition.

If the court is satisfied that the applicant is entitled to citizenship according to law, it shall enter an order to that effect, and the applicant shall then receive his final papers and become a citizen.

No person shall be naturalized or receive final papers within 30 days preceding any general election to be held within the jurisdiction of the court.

Any seaman, being a foreigner, who declares his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and thereafter serves three years upon a merchant vessel of the United States, may then be given his final papers by application to a court having jurisdiction, upon production of his declaration of intention and certificate of discharge and good conduct.

Fees. For filing declaration of intention and issuing copy, \$1.00; for *making* and filing petition for final papers and hearing thereon, \$2.00; for entering final order and issuing final papers, \$2.00; also the regular charges if the applicant wishes witnesses subpoenaed; and the witnesses fees, if they demand same. No other charges are allowed.

LIST OF APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

BY THE GOVERNOR

- Adjutant-General. Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff. Salary \$3,000.
- Assistant Adjutant-General. Colonel. Salary \$2,000.
- Quartermaster-General. Colonel.
- Commissary General. Chief of Ordinance. Colonel.
- Inspector-General. Colonel.
- Surgeon-General. Colonel.
- Judge Advocate General. Colonel.
- General Inspector of Rifle Practice. Colonel.
- 10 Aides-de-camp.
- All-officers of the rank of General in the Illinois National Guard.
- Commissioners of Deeds for Illinois in other States, Territories and the District of Columbia and any foreign country, not exceeding five in any one city or county, and one for every additional 10,000 inhabitants of any city in other States and Territories. Holds office four years.
- 1 Director of State Pawnors' Society. Holds office two years.
- 5 Fish Wardens, on request of Fish Commission. Salary \$900 per annum.
- 1 or more Deputy Fish Wardens in each county, upon recommendation of Fish Commission. Paid by fees and fines.
- 10 State Inspectors of Mines. Salary \$1,800 per annum, and traveling expenses. Hold office two years.
- 1 State Veterinary Surgeon. Salary \$8 per day while employed, and traveling expenses.
- 1 State Entomologist.
- 2 Members Board of Voting Machine Commissioners. Term four years. Paid by fees, but compensation not to exceed \$1,500 per annum and expenses.
- 1 Member State Geological Commission. Term four years. No compensation allowed.

- 1 Printer Expert. Salary \$2,500. Holds office during pleasure of the Governor.
- 1 Factory Inspector. Term four years. Salary \$2,000 per annum.
- 1 Assistant Factory Inspector. Salary \$1,250 per annum.
- 18 Deputy Inspectors, of whom 7 shall be women. Salary \$1000. Hold office during good service.
- 1 President and 6 Commissioners for any Forest Preserve District.
- 5 Members of Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners. Term five years.
- 7 West Chicago Park Commissioners. Term seven years. Serve without compensation, except the President, who may receive a salary not to exceed \$4,000 per annum.
They may choose one of their number as President and one as Auditor and appoint a Treasurer and a Secretary.

BY THE GOVERNOR WITH ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE STATE SENATE

- 1 Insurance Superintendent. Term four years from May 1, 1905. Salary \$3,500.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Southern Illinois Normal University at Carbondale. Term six years.
- Notaries Public. Term four years, unless removed by the Governor. Paid by fees fixed by law.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Eastern Illinois State Normal School. Term four years. No compensation.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Northern Illinois State Normal School at De Kalb. Term four years. No compensation.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Western Illinois State Normal School at Macomb. Term four years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield. Term two years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois School for the Blind at Jacksonville. Term six years. No compensation.

- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind at Chicago. Term two years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Chicago. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane at Jacksonville. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane at Elgin. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane at Anna. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane at Kankakee. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane at Bartonville, Peoria County. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal. Term six years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Trustees of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. Term six years. No compensation.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois at Wilmington. Term four years. No compensation.
- 3 Members of the Board of Commissioners of Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet. Term six years. Salary \$1,500 per annum.

- 3 Members of the Board of Commissioners of Southern Penitentiary at Chester. Term six years. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
- 5 Members of the Board of Managers of State Reformatory at Pontiac. Term ten years. Salary \$1,200 per annum.
- 5 Members of the Board of Trustees of the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders (State Training School for Girls), at Geneva. Term three years. No compensation.
- 7 Members of the Board of Trustees of St. Charles School for Boys at St. Charles. Term three years. No compensation.
- 3 Live Stock Commissioners. Compensation \$5 per day for time actually employed. Term three years.
- 3 Members of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Term two years. Salary \$3,500 per annum.
- 1 Chief Grain Inspector in each county where is located a warehouse of Class "A" or Class "B." Term two years. Salary fixed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.
- 5 Commissioners of Labor (created by act of May 29, 1879). Term two years. Salary \$5 per day for thirty days each year.
- 5 Members of State Mining Board. Term two years. Appointed by Commissioners of Labor. Salary \$5 per day for not to exceed 100 days per annum.
- Secretary of this board is appointed by the board.
- 3 Members of the State Board of Arbitration (created by act of August 2, 1895). Term three years. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
- Secretary of this board is selected by the board and must be a stenographer. Salary \$2,500 per annum.
- Members of the State Board of Health. Term seven years. No compensation.
- 5 Members of the State Board of Pharmacy. Term five years. Salary \$5 per day while actually engaged in work of the board.
- Secretary of this board is appointed by board. Salary \$2,500 per annum.

- 5 Members of the State Board of Examiners of Architects. Term four years. Salary \$10 per day while actually engaged. One of the members is elected by them as Secretary. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
- 7 Commissioners of Lincoln Park, Chicago. Term five years. Serve without compensation.
- 3 Commissioners of Illinois and Michigan Canal. Office at Lockport. Term two years. Salary \$5 per day while employed in duties of the office.
Superintendent of Canal is appointed by the commissioners.
- 3 Fish Commissioners. Headquarters at Havana. Term three years. No compensation.
- 3 Judges of the Court of Claims. Office at Springfield. Term four years. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
Bailiff of the Court is appointed by the Presiding Judge. Salary \$3 per day while actually employed.
- 14 Members of the State Board of Education and Trustees of State Normal University. Term six years. No compensation.
Treasurer of this board is appointed by the board.
- 5 Members of the State Board of Charities. Office at Springfield. Term five years. No compensation.
Secretary of this board is appointed by the board.
- 3 Members of the State Board of Pardons. Office at Springfield. Term three years. Salary \$2,000 per annum.
This board appoints a Clerk. Salary \$2,000 per annum.
- 1 State Food Commissioner. Office in Chicago. Term four years. Salary \$2,500 per annum.
2 Assistant Commissioners, one being known as State Analyst, are appointed by the Commissioners with advice and consent of the Governor. Salary \$1,800 per annum.
Assistant Analyst appointed temporarily by commissioners.
- 6 Inspectors of Food appointed by the commissioners. Salary \$3 per day.
- 1 State Game Commissioner. Office at Springfield. Term four years. Salary \$2,500 per annum.
Commissioner may appoint, with approval of the Governor, 10 Game Wardens. Salary \$900 per annum.

He may appoint three Deputy Game Wardens in each county. Salary \$2 per day and one-half of fines received on their complaint.

4 State Agents to enforce the law in reference to cruelty to animals. Term two years. Salary \$1,200 per annum.

1 State Architect. Term 4 four years. Salary \$5,000 per annum.

4 Superintendents of Illinois Free Employment Offices. Term two years. Salary \$1,500 per annum.

4 Assistant Superintendents of Illinois Free Employment Offices. Term two years. Salary \$1,200 per annum. (Women.)

4 Clerks of Illinois Free Employment Offices. Term two years. Salary \$1,000 per annum.

(The 12 last named officers are to be recommended by the State Board of Commissioners of Labor.)

3 Members of the State Civil Service Commission. Term six years. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

This board may appoint one or more examiners. Salary of Chief Examiner \$2,500 per annum. Other examiners receive \$5 per day while employed.

3 Members of State Highway Commission. Office at Springfield. Term two years. No compensation.

1 State Highway Engineer is appointed by the commission, who fix his salary.

1 Public Administrator for each county in the State in 1905 and every fourth year thereafter. Term four years. Paid by fees fixed by law.

In addition to the officers named above, there are a great number of subordinate officers appointed by the above boards and heads of departments not under civil service rules.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW

By the act of May 11, 1905, to regulate the civil service of the State of Illinois, and the amendments thereto, the last of which was approved April 19, 1907, a State Civil Service Commission was created which consists of three commissioners. It is the duty of the commission to classify the offices and places of employment

in the several charitable institutions of the State and in all institutions where the Board of State Charities exercises supervising or visiting power, and no appointment to any such position or place can be made except under the civil service rules. The commission makes rules to carry out the act and provides for the examination of applicants for those positions and is authorized to make appointments and to remove such officials under the rules adopted.

No employee included within the civil service can be removed or reduced in grade or compensation except as provided for in this law. The reader will notice that the State Civil Service law does not apply to any elective officer of the State or to any of the heads of departments, or the subordinate officials and employees of either the executive, legislative, or judicial departments of the State government.

By the Act of 1907 it was enacted that the state civil service law should not apply to members of charitable boards, trustees, treasurers and commissioners, superintendents of charitable institutions and one chief clerk or deputy and one stenographer for each institution.

OFFICIALS SELECTED BY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

State Board of Agriculture (created by act of April 15, 1872, revised by act of June 23, 1883), is a corporation consisting of a President and one Vice-President from each congressional district in the State, and the last ex-President of the State Board of Agriculture. The President and Vice-Presidents are to be elected at the fair grounds on Wednesday of the annual State fair, 1908, and every second year thereafter, by the delegates or their written proxies, chosen by the several agricultural societies in the counties where societies exist. Where such societies exist, counties having one society appoint three delegates, counties having two societies appoint two delegates, each having one and a half votes, and counties having three societies, each society appoints one. They take office on the second Tuesday of January after their election and hold office for two years.

Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture is appointed and compensation fixed by the board. He holds office during their term, but may be removed by the board for good cause.

Treasurer of State Board of Agriculture is appointed and his compensation fixed by the board. He gives bond as the board may direct, and holds office during the term for which the board was elected, but may be removed by the board for good cause.

Illinois Farmers' Institute (created by act of June 24, 1895), is a public corporation consisting of three delegates from each county of the State, elected annually at the Farmers' Institute for the county. Its affairs are managed by the Board of Directors, consisting of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Illinois, and the Presidents of the State Boards of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Dairymen's Association, and one member from each congressional district, to be selected by the delegates present from the district at the annual meeting. They hold office two years. The members are selected by the delegates one year from the even-numbered districts, and the next year from the odd-numbered districts.

President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Farmers' Institute are elected by the Board of Directors for one year, beginning July 1st following their election. The salary of the Secretary is \$2,000 a year, payable monthly.

The board may employ superintendents, speakers, and clerks and provide for their compensation.

Illinois State Horticultural Society (created by act of March 24, 1874), is a public corporation. Its affairs are managed by an executive board consisting of its President and Secretary and the President and one Vice-President from each of the Northern, Central, and Southern Horticultural Societies of the State. The term of office of the officers and the executive board is not fixed by law.

STATE BOARDS EX OFFICIO

STATE CANVASSING BOARD

Created by Act of April 3, 1872

The Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of Public Accounts.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.

COMMISSIONERS OF STATE CONTRACTS

Created by Act of March 31, 1874

The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of Public Accounts.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Created by Act of May 18, 1905

The Governor.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of Public Accounts.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.
Three Judges of Supreme Court.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

Created by Act of March 6, 1867

The Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD

Created by Act of June 16, 1887

The Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of Public Accounts.
The State Treasurer.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction.

TRUSTEES OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT

Created by Act of May 18, 1895

The Superintendent of Public Instruction.
The State Treasurer.

TRUSTEES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Created by Act of May 25, 1877

The Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Superintendent of Public Instruction.

FORT MASSAC TRUSTEES

Created by Act of May 15, 1903

The Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Auditor of Public Accounts.
The State Regent Illinois Daughters of American Revolution.
Two Illinois Daughters of American Revolution.

BOARD OF PRISON INDUSTRIES

Created by Act of May 11, 1903

Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary.
Commissioners of Southern Illinois Penitentiary.
Board of Managers of Illinois State Reformatory.

APPOINTED BY THE STATE SENATE

President of Senate *pro tem*.
Secretary and 2 Assistants.
Sergeant at Arms and 2 Assistants.
Postmaster and 1 Assistant.
3 Policemen.
7 Pages.
Committee Clerks not to exceed 10 in number.
Private Secretary of Presiding Officer.

BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Presiding Officer of said House.
Clerk and 3 Assistants.
Doorkeeper and 3 Assistants.

Postmaster and 1 Assistant.

4 Policemen.

10 Pages.

Private Secretary of Presiding Officer.

Committee Clerks not to exceed 13 in number,

BY JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

1 Private Secretary for each Justice, who must be a licensed attorney.

5 Members Board of Law Examiners.

Reporter for the Court.

Librarian.

**BY CIRCUIT JUDGES AND JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT OF
COOK COUNTY AND OF THE CITY COURTS OTHER
THAN THE MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO**

1 Master in Chancery by each of these judges. Term two years.

1 Shorthand Reporter by each Circuit Judge. (In Cook County only when authorized by the County Board.)

**BY THE JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK
COUNTY**

5 Commissioners of the South Parks. Term five years. Serve without compensation.

The board may appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer.

LIST OF APPOINTIVE COUNTY OFFICERS

BY THE JUDGES OF THE COURTS OF RECORD IN EVERY COUNTY OF 250,000 POPULATION (CIRCUIT, SUPERIOR, COUNTY, AND PROBATE COURTS IN COOK COUNTY,

- 3 Jury Commissioners. Term three years. Salary \$1,500 per annum. The Jury Commissioners may appoint a Clerk and the required number of assistants at salaries to be fixed by the County Board, not to exceed \$2,000 and \$1,200, respectively.

BY THE COUNTY COURT

- 3 Election Commissioners in each city, village, and incorporated town adopting what is known as the "City Election Law" of June 19, 1885. (Chicago and East St. Louis have adopted it.) Term three years. Salary in counties of 1st class—\$500; in counties of 2d class—\$700; and in counties of 3d class (Cook),—\$2,500 per annum.

These commissioners elect one of their number as Chairman and one as Secretary. A Chief Clerk is employed by the board. Salary \$400, \$1,200, and \$4,000, respectively, in the several classes of counties.

- 1 Oil Inspector for each township in the county outside of incorporated cities, towns, and villages. Term one year.

The Clerks of Superior and Circuit Courts and of the Supreme Court, Probate and County Courts, and of the City Courts each appoint Deputy Clerks.

The Sheriff and Coroner each appoint Deputies.

BY RECORDERS OF DEEDS AND EX OFFICIO RECORDERS OF DEEDS AS REGISTRARS OF TITLE UNDER TORRENS LAW

Deputy Registrars of Title in each county adopting the Torrens system.

- 2 Attorneys as Examiners of Title in each county adopting the Torrens system.

**BY COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN COUNTIES UNDER
TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION**

- 1 Overseer of the Poor for each town of over 4,000 population. (On request of Supervisor of the town, who is *ex officio* Overseer of the Poor.) Term of office and compensation are fixed by the board.
- 3 Inspectors of Toll Roads (if any such road exists in the county). Term two years. Compensation \$3 for each day actually employed in such work.

**BY COUNTY BOARD IN COUNTIES NOT UNDER TOWNSHIP
ORGANIZATION**

- 1 Overseer of the Poor in each Precinct (a Justice of the Peace may be designated by the board to perform this duty).
- 3 Fence Viewers. In each Precinct appointed in December for a term of one year.
- 3 Viewers to locate new roads on each petition of voters therefor. Compensation fixed by the County Board.
- 1 Supervisor of Roads in each Road District in counties adopting the Road and Bridge act of May 10, 1901. (The counties not under township organization are divided by the County Board into Road Districts.) Appointed in December for term of one year. Compensation fixed by the County Board.
- 3 Commissioners of Highways in each Road District under act of May 4, 1887. Term of office three years. Compensation \$1.50 per day for time actually employed in their work.
- 1 District Clerk in each Road District, who is also Treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners for his district. Term three years. Is allowed a *per diem* charge for services at meetings of the board; also certain fees and commissions on moneys received and paid.

BY COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS IN EACH TOWN

- 1 Overseer of Highways in each Road District in towns where the road tax is paid in labor. Term of office one year. Is entitled to \$1.25 per day for every day necessarily employed.

LIST OF APPOINTIVE OFFICERS FOR COOK COUNTY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNTY BOARD

- 3 Civil Service Commissioners. Term three years. Salary \$2,000 per annum.

BY THE PRESIDENT WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

- 1 Superintendent of Public Service. Term two years. Salary \$5,000 per annum.
- 1 County Attorney. Term two years. Salary \$4,200 per annum
- 1 Auditor of County Board. Term two years. Salary \$3,000.
- 1 Warden, Cook County Hospital. Term two years. Salary \$3,240.
- 1 County Physician. Term two years. Salary \$2,500 per annum.
- 1 Superintendent of County Institutions at Dunning. Term two years. Salary \$3,240 per annum.
- 1 County Agent. Term two years. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
- 1 County Architect. Term two years.

There are a large number of subordinate officers and employees of the county in addition to the heads of department, etc., above named.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE LAW

All the subordinate officials and employees who act under the control and jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners are classified, appointed, and hold their places under the civil service laws relating to Cook County of which there are three classes:

1. A general law in force July 1, 1895, as amended by a law in force July 1, 1905, which places under the merit rule the employees of all the county departments, and institutions which are under the control of the Board of Commissioners, except the officials appointed by the President or by the board, named in the above list.

2. An act in force July 1, 1905, placing the physicians and surgeons of the County Hospital under civil service.

3. An act of the same date placing the Probation Officers of the Juvenile Court under civil service rules.

These laws are administered by a commission of three members appointed one each year by the President of the Board. Each appointee serves three years in rotation, and not more than two of them are of the same political party. This board adopted rules taking effect January 2, 1903, classifying all subordinate officers and employees of the county subject to the civil service and providing for their examination, appointment, and promotion.

These laws do not include the subordinate officers of, or employees in the offices of the Sheriff, Recorder, County Clerk, Clerks of the Courts, Board of Assessors, or Board of Review, all such employees being appointed by the heads of these offices respectively. The number of such subordinate employees is regulated and fixed by the judges of the courts of record in Cook County who act in the matter on the application by petition of the elected heads of the respective county offices. A bill to regulate the civil service in counties and to include all the employees of the offices last named (except the chief assistants and the various elective officers) under the merit system, was introduced in the legislature February 5, 1907, but failed to become a law.

BY THE MAYOR OF A CITY

(For list of Chicago officers appointed, see page 131)

1 Director of State Pawnors' Society.

3 Police Pension Fund Commissioners.

3 Members Board of Fire and Police Commission in cities of population of 7,000 to 100,000.

3 Directors of Hospital. Term three years.

City Collector.

City Marshal.

City Superintendent of Streets.

Corporation Counsel.

City Comptroller.

Board of Pardons.

3 Civil Service Commissioners. Term three years. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

A Chief Examiner and Secretary is appointed by the commission.

1 or more Police Matrons. In cities of 16,000 or over, to be confirmed by City Council, etc. In cities of 50,000 or over, not to be confirmed by council. Term one year.

3 Members Examining Board of Plumbers. Term one year.

4 Members Board of Local Improvements in cities of 100,000 population or over. Statute names persons in other instances.

3 Members State Art Commission.

Examiner or Board of Examiners for persons starting or running elevators.

ALSO IN CITIES HAVING 50,000 OR MORE POPULATION THE FOLLOWING:

Commissioner of Public Works. Term two years. [Salary fixed by City Council.

Superintendent of Streets. Term two years. Salary fixed by City Council.

Superintendent of Special Assessments. Term two years. Salary fixed by City Council.

Superintendent of Sewers. Term two years. Salary fixed by City Council.

City Engineer. Term two years. Salary fixed by City Council.

BY PRESIDENT OF VILLAGE OR TOWN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

3 Police Pension Fund Commissioners.

Council or Board of Trustees to appoint board to examine persons in charge of steam boilers.

Board of Trustees may appoint Examiner or Board of Examiners for persons in charge or running elevators.

President and Board of Trustees to appoint Clerk *pro tem*.

Treasurer.

1 or more Street Commissioners.

Village Marshal.

BY TRUSTEES OF SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

1 Clerk, 1 Treasurer, 1 Chief Engineer, 1 Attorney.

OFFICIALS APPOINTED BY MAYOR OF CHICAGO 131

BY THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

- Appraisers under leases with city. (By Mayor or Comptroller.)
- City Weighers (as many as Mayor thinks proper).
- Chief Matron and such Assistant Matrons as council shall provide for, on first Monday in May of each year. Term one year. Salary Chief Matron \$1,000.
- 3 Civil Service Commissioners. Term three years. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
- 1 Chief Examiner who is also Secretary of the Commission is appointed by it. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
- Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Salary \$3,600 per annum.
- 3 Inspectors of Public Vehicles.
- 3 Members of Municipal Art Commission.
- Private Secretary of Mayor. Salary \$3,600 per annum.
- Superintendent of House of Correction appointed by Mayor with consent of Board of Inspectors of the House. Term four years. Salary \$3,000 per annum.

**BY THE MAYOR OF CHICAGO BY AND WITH THE ADVICE
AND CONSENT OF THE CITY COUNCIL**

- Attorney for Police Department.
- Bridge Tenders (to the number provided for by the council).
- Building Commissioner. Salary \$5,000 per annum.
- Business Agent.
- Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers. Salary \$2,000 per annum.
- 2 Members Board of Examiners of Plumbers. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
- Secretary Board of Examiners of Plumbers. Salary \$1,500 per annum.
- 21 Members of Board of Education. Term three years. No compensation.
- 4 Members of the Board of Local Improvements. Salary fixed by City Council at \$4,000 per annum.
- City Collector. Salary \$6,000 per annum.
- City Electrician. Salary \$5,000 per annum.

- City Physician. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
City Sealer. Salary \$3,000 per annum.
Coal Inspector.
Commissioner of Health. Salary \$6,000 per annum.
Commissioner of Public Works. Salary \$10,000 per annum.
Comptroller. Salary \$10,000 per annum.
Corporation Counsel. Salary \$10,000 per annum.
Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers. Salary \$3,600 per annum.
Fish Inspector. Salary \$2,000 per annum.
Harbor Master. Salary \$1,350 per annum.
Inspector of Gas Meters and Gas.
Inspector of Weights and Measures.
3 Inspectors of House of Correction. Term three years. Mayor is
ex officio member of this board.
9 Directors of Library Board. Term three years. No compensa-
tion.
Oil Inspector. Salary \$300 per month.
8 Poundmasters.
Prosecuting Attorney. Salary \$3,600 per annum.
Superintendent of Dayton St. Market.
Superintendent of Police. Salary \$8,000 per annum.
Superintendent of West Randolph St. Market.
Superintendent Track Elevation.
Superintendent of Real Estate.
Superintendent of Information Bureau.
South Park Ave. Market Master.
Vessel Dispatcher.

**BY COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS WITH CONSENT OF
MAYOR**

Secretary to Commissioner of Public Works.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER CITY CIVIL SERVICE LAW

The greater number of above appointees are heads of bureaus or departments of the city administration, and have under them a large number of subordinate employees, most of whom are employed or appointed and classified under and are subject to the rules of the

civil service under the act of March 20, 1895, to regulate the civil service of cities and the amendments thereto in effect in Chicago on August 25, 1895. It places under the merit system all officers and employees of the city except those elected by the people, those appointed by the Mayor or by the Mayor with the consent of the council, referred to in above list. It excepts also the judges and clerks of election, the Mayor's private secretary, the members of the Law Department, and other heads of the principal departments of the City Government, the superintendent and teachers of the public schools and members of the Board of Education.

The examination and appointment, promotion, and removal of all employees of the city placed under the civil service law is under the direction of the Civil Service Commission, so-called, which consists of three men appointed by the Mayor as above stated. Not more than two of them can belong to the same political party. They may be removed by the Mayor. They are required to classify the offices and places of employment under the civil service, examine all applicants for such places, and certify to the heads of the departments and other officials requiring help the names of those persons who stand highest on the list of applicants who have shown themselves by examination to be eligible for employment. The commission also makes examination for promotion of persons who are in the city's employ and by the civil service rules a record is kept under the authority of the commission of the attendance, industry, quality of work and deportment of the employees, and this record is referred to and aids in examination for promotion. In the Police Department, additional credit is given for courageous acts, saving life, and efficiency in making arrests, etc.

The commission is required to investigate charges made against employees in the classified service and it may remove them for good cause after hearing.

**FEDERAL OFFICIALS APPOINTED FOR ILLINOIS
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—SEVENTH
CIRCUIT**

(Comprising Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin)

Three Circuit Judges.

Clerk Circuit Court of Appeals.

Statutory Terms: At Chicago, first Tuesdays of January, May, and
October.

**OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT
COURTS**

(Comprising Northern, Southern, and Eastern Districts)

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Two District Judges.

Clerk Circuit Court.

Clerk District Court.

District Attorney.

United States Marshal.

Thirteen United States Commissioners:

Ten for Chicago.

One for South Chicago.

One for Freeport.

One for Streator.

Referees in Bankruptcy:

Two, Chicago, for Cook, Lake and McHenry.

One for Will and Grundy.

One for DuPage, Kane, Kendall, and DeKalb.

One for La Salle.

One for Boone, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, and Winnebago.

One for Carroll, Lee, Ogle, and Whiteside.

Two Jury Commissioners.

The Northern District is divided into the Eastern and Western
Divisions. The Eastern Division is composed of the counties of

Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, La Salle, McHenry, and Will.

Statutory Terms. At Chicago, first Monday of July and third Monday of December. Adjourned Terms (created by rule of court). At Chicago, first Mondays of March, May, and October.

The Western Division is composed of the counties of Boone, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, Whiteside and Winnebago.

Statutory Terms. At Freeport, third Mondays of April and October.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

One District Judge.

Clerk Circuit Court.

District Attorney.

Clerk District Court.

United States Marshal.

Chief Deputy Circuit and District Clerk at Peoria Office.

United States Commissioners at Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, and Peoria.

Referees in Bankruptcy at Peoria, Rock Island, Galesburg, and Pontiac for the Northern Division; and at Springfield and Bloomington for the Southern Division.

The Southern District is divided into the Northern and Southern Divisions.

The Northern Division is composed of the counties of Bureau, Fulton, Henderson, Henry, Knox, Livingston, Marshall, McDonough, Mercer, Peoria, Putnam, Rock Island, Stark, Tazewell, Warren, and Woodford.

Statutory Terms. At Peoria, third Mondays of April and October.

The Southern Division is composed of the counties of Adams, Bond, Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Christian, DeWitt, Greene, Hancock, Jersey, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Mason, McLean, Menard, Morgan, Montgomery, Pike, Sangamon, Schuyler, and Scott.

Statutory Terms. At Springfield, first Mondays of January and June. At Quincy, first Monday of September.

EASTERN DISTRICT

One District Judge.

Clerk Circuit Court.

Clerk District Court.

District Attorney.

United States Marshal.

United States Commissioners at Cairo, Olney, East St. Louis, Danville, and Paris.

Referee in Bankruptcy: Danville.

The Eastern District is composed of the counties of Alexander, Champaign, Clark, Clay, Clinton, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Douglas, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Ford, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Kankakee, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Moultrie, Perry, Piatt, Pope, Pulaski, Randolph, Richland, Saline, Shelby, St. Clair, Union, Vermilion, Wabash, Washington, Wayne, White, and Williamson.

Statutory Terms. At Danville, first Mondays of March and September. At Cairo, first Mondays of April and October. At East St. Louis, first Mondays of May and November.

OTHER FEDERAL APPOINTEES FOR ILLINOIS

Collectors of Internal Revenue.

First District, Chicago.

Fifth District, Peoria.

Eighth District, Springfield.

Thirteenth District, East St. Louis.

United States Appraiser, Chicago.

Special Agent, United States Bureau of Labor, Chicago.

Chief Special Agent, United States Bureau of the Census, Chicago.

Collector of Customs, Chicago.

United States Engineer, Chicago.

General Commanding Department of the Lakes, Chicago.

United States Hydrographic Officer, Chicago.

Chief Immigrant Inspector, Chicago.

Inspectors of Steam Vessels and Boilers, Chicago.

Assistant Inspector, Life Saving Service, Chicago.
Inspector of Light House Establishment, Chicago.
Naval Officer, Chicago.
United States Pension Agent, Chicago.
Secret Service Operative, Chicago.
United States Assistant Treasurer, Chicago.
Professor in Charge of Weather Bureau, Chicago.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

| No | Presidents. | Paternal Ancestry. | Born. | Died. | 4 Years Term of Office. | Elected By |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | George Washington | English | 1732 | 1799 | Two terms, 1789-1797 | Whole People. |
| 2 | John Adams | English | 1735 | 1826 | One term, 1797-1801 | Federalists. |
| 3 | Thomas Jefferson | Welsh | 1743 | 1826 | Two terms, 1801-1809 | Republicans. |
| 4 | James Madison | English | 1851 | 1836 | Two terms, 1809-1817 | Republicans. |
| 5 | James Monroe | Scotch | 1758 | 1832 | Two terms, 1817-1825 | All Parties. |
| 6 | John Quincy Adams | English | 1767 | 1848 | One term, 1825-1829 | House of Rep. |
| 7 | Andrew Jackson | Scotch-Irish | 1767 | 1845 | Two terms, 1829-1837 | Democrats. |
| 8 | Martin Van Buren | Dutch | 1782 | 1862 | One term, 1837-1841 | Democrats. |
| 9 | William H. Harrison | English | 1773 | 1841 | One month, 1841 | Whigs. |
| 10 | *John Tyler | English | 1790 | 1862 | 3 yrs. 11 m., 1841-1845 | Whigs. |
| 11 | James K. Polk | Scotch-Irish | 1795 | 1849 | One term, 1845-1849 | Democrats. |
| 12 | Zachary Taylor | English | 1794 | 1850 | 1 yr. 4 m., 1849-1850 | Whigs. |
| 13 | *Millard Fillmore | English | 1800 | 1874 | 2 yrs. 8 m., 1850-1853 | Whigs. |
| 14 | Franklin Pierce | English | 1804 | 1869 | One term, 1853-1857 | Democrats. |
| 15 | James Buchanan | Scotch-Irish | 1791 | 1868 | One term, 1857-1861 | Democrats. |
| 16 | Abraham Lincoln | English | 1809 | 1865 | 1 term 1 m., 1861-1865 | Republicans. |
| 17 | *Andrew Johnson | English | 1808 | 1875 | 3 yrs. 11 m., 1865-1869 | Republicans. |
| 18 | Ulysses S. Grant | Scotch | 1822 | 1885 | Two terms, 1869-1877 | Republicans. |
| 19 | Rutherford B. Hayes | Scotch | 1822 | 1893 | One term, 1877-1881 | Republicans. |
| 20 | James A. Garfield | English | 1831 | 1881 | 6 m. 15 d., 1881 | Republicans. |
| 21 | *Chester A. Arthur | Scotch-Irish | 1830 | 1886 | 3y. 5m. 15d. 1881-1885 | Republicans. |
| 22 | Grover Cleveland | English | 1837 | .... | One term, 1885-1889 | Democrats. |
| 23 | Benjamin Harrison | English | 1833 | 1901 | One term, 1889-1893 | Republicans. |
| 24 | Grover Cleveland | English | 1837 | .... | One term, 1893-1897 | Democrats. |
| 25 | William McKinley | Scotch-Irish | 1843 | 1901 | 1 term 6 m., 1897-1901 | Republicans. |
| 26 | *Theodore Roosevelt | Dutch | 1858 | .... | 3 yrs. 6 m., 1901-1908 | Republicans. |

*Vice-Presidents succeeding to the presidency.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1896.

(Republican pluralities in roman; opposition pluralities in heavy-face.)

| States | M'Kinley Rep. | Bryan & Sewall Dem. | Bryan & Watson Peo. | Levering Pro. | Palmer G. D. | Plurality | *Total Vote |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| Alabama..... | 54,737 | 107,137 | 24,089 | 2,147 | 6,462 | 76,489 | 194,572 |
| Arkansas..... | 37,512 | 110,103 | ..... | 889 | ..... | 72,591 | 149,397 |
| California..... | 146,688 | 123,143 | 21,623 | 2,573 | 2,006 | 1,922 | 298,691 |
| Colorado..... | 26,271 | 158,674 | 2,389 | 1,717 | ..... | 134,792 | 189,620 |
| Connecticut..... | 110,285 | 56,740 | ..... | 1,808 | 4,234 | 53,545 | 174,390 |
| Delaware..... | 16,804 | 13,424 | ..... | 355 | 877 | 3,360 | 31,460 |
| Florida..... | 11,288 | 30,683 | 2,053 | 654 | 1,778 | 21,448 | 46,461 |
| Georgia..... | 60,091 | 94,232 | ..... | 5,543 | 2,708 | 34,141 | 163,601 |
| Idaho..... | 6,324 | 23,192 | ..... | 197 | ..... | 16,868 | 29,695 |
| Illinois..... | 607,130 | 464,523 | 1,090 | 9,796 | 6,390 | 141,517 | 1,090,869 |
| Indiana..... | 323,754 | 305,753 | ..... | 3,056 | 2,145 | 18,001 | 637,305 |
| Iowa..... | 289,293 | 223,741 | ..... | 3,192 | 4,516 | 65,452 | 521,547 |
| Kansas..... | 159,345 | 126,660 | 46,194 | 1,611 | 1,209 | 13,509 | 335,639 |
| Kentucky..... | 218,171 | 217,890 | ..... | 4,781 | 5,019 | 281 | 445,861 |
| Louisiana..... | 22,037 | 77,175 | ..... | ..... | 1,834 | 55,138 | 101,046 |
| Maine..... | 80,465 | 32,201 | 2,487 | 1,570 | 1,870 | 45,777 | 118,593 |
| Maryland..... | 136,959 | 104,735 | ..... | 5,918 | 2,507 | 32,224 | 250,842 |
| Massachusetts..... | 278,976 | 90,530 | 15,181 | 2,998 | 11,749 | 173,265 | 401,568 |
| Michigan..... | 293,582 | 236,714 | ..... | 5,025 | 6,879 | 56,868 | 544,492 |
| Minnesota..... | 193,501 | 139,626 | ..... | 4,365 | 3,230 | 53,875 | 341,637 |
| Mississippi..... | 5,130 | 56,363 | 7,517 | 485 | 1,071 | 58,750 | 70,566 |
| Missouri..... | 304,940 | 363,667 | ..... | 2,196 | 2,355 | 58,727 | 674,019 |
| Montana..... | 10,494 | 42,537 | ..... | 186 | ..... | 32,043 | 53,217 |
| Nebraska..... | 103,064 | 115,999 | ..... | 1,243 | 2,885 | 12,935 | 224,171 |
| Nevada..... | 1,938 | 7,802 | 575 | ..... | ..... | 6,439 | 10,315 |
| N. Hampshire..... | 57,444 | 21,271 | 379 | 779 | 3,520 | 35,794 | 83,670 |
| New Jersey..... | 221,367 | 133,675 | ..... | 5,614 | 6,373 | 87,692 | 371,014 |
| New York..... | 819,838 | 551,396 | ..... | 16,052 | 18,950 | 268,469 | 1,545,956 |
| North Carolina..... | 155,222 | 174,488 | ..... | 675 | ..... | 19,266 | 329,710 |
| North Dakota..... | 26,335 | 20,686 | ..... | 358 | ..... | 9,465 | 47,379 |
| Ohio..... | 525,991 | 474,882 | 2,615 | 5,068 | 1,857 | 48,494 | 1,014,292 |
| Oregon..... | 48,779 | 46,662 | ..... | 919 | 977 | 2,117 | 97,337 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 728,300 | 422,054 | 11,174 | 19,274 | 11,000 | 295,072 | 1,194,255 |
| Rhode Island..... | 36,437 | 14,459 | ..... | 1,160 | 1,166 | 21,978 | 53,785 |
| South Carolina..... | 9,281 | 58,798 | ..... | ..... | 828 | 49,517 | 68,907 |
| South Dakota..... | 41,042 | 41,225 | ..... | 683 | ..... | 183 | 82,950 |
| Tennessee..... | 148,773 | 163,651 | 4,525 | 3,098 | 1,951 | 19,403 | 321,998 |
| Texas..... | 167,520 | 290,862 | 79,572 | 1,786 | 5,046 | 202,914 | 544,786 |
| Utah..... | 13,491 | 64,607 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 33,116 | 96,124 |
| Vermont..... | 51,127 | 10,179 | 458 | 733 | 1,331 | 40,490 | 63,828 |
| Virginia..... | 135,368 | 154,709 | ..... | 2,350 | 2,129 | 19,341 | 294,664 |
| Washington..... | 39,153 | 51,646 | ..... | 968 | 1,668 | 12,493 | 93,583 |
| West Virginia..... | 105,368 | 94,480 | ..... | 1,216 | 675 | 10,888 | 201,739 |
| Wisconsin..... | 268,135 | 165,523 | ..... | 7,509 | 4,584 | 102,612 | 447,411 |
| Wyoming..... | 10,072 | 10,369 | 286 | 136 | ..... | 583 | 20,863 |
| Totals..... | 7,107,822 | 6,288,866 | 222,207 | 130,683 | 133,800 | ..... | 14,073,285 |
| Majority..... | 284,771 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Includes scattering, blank and defective votes.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1900

(Republican pluralities in roman; opposition pluralities in heavy-face.)

| [State | M'Kinley Rep. | Bryan Dem. | Wool- ley Pro. | Barker Peo. | Debs S. D. | Plu- rality | *Total Vote |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama..... | 55,634 | 96,368 | 1,407 | 3,796 | ..... | 40,474 | 157,205 |
| Arkansas..... | 44,800 | 81,142 | 584 | 972 | ..... | 36,342 | 127,839 |
| California..... | 164,755 | 124,985 | 5,024 | ..... | 7,554 | 39,770 | 302,318 |
| Colorado..... | 193,072 | 122,733 | 3,790 | 389 | 654 | 29,661 | 221,336 |
| Connecticut.... | 702,567 | 73,997 | 1,617 | ..... | 1,029 | 28,570 | 180,118 |
| Delaware..... | 22,529 | 18,858 | 538 | ..... | 57 | 3,671 | 41,982 |
| Florida..... | 7,419 | 28,260 | 2,239 | 1,133 | 601 | 20,841 | 39,051 |
| Georgia..... | 35,035 | 81,700 | 1,396 | 4,584 | ..... | 46,665 | 121,715 |
| Idaho..... | 27,198 | 29,414 | 857 | 213 | ..... | 2,216 | 57,781 |
| Illinois..... | 597,985 | 503,061 | 17,623 | 1,141 | 9,687 | 94,924 | 1,131,894 |
| Indiana..... | 336,063 | 309,584 | 13,718 | 1,438 | 2,374 | 26,479 | 664,094 |
| Iowa..... | 307,808 | 209,265 | 9,502 | 613 | 2,742 | 98,543 | 530,355 |
| Kansas..... | 185,955 | 162,601 | 3,605 | ..... | 1,605 | 23,354 | 353,766 |
| Kentucky..... | 226,801 | 234,899 | 2,814 | 2,017 | 760 | 8,098 | 467,580 |
| Louisiana..... | 14,233 | 53,671 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,438 | 69,904 |
| Maine..... | 65,435 | 36,822 | 2,585 | ..... | 878 | 28,613 | 105,720 |
| Maryland..... | 136,212 | 122,271 | 4,582 | ..... | 908 | 31,941 | 264,511 |
| Massachusetts.. | 238,866 | 156,999 | 6,207 | ..... | 9,595 | 81,867 | 414,266 |
| Michigan..... | 316,269 | 211,685 | 11,859 | 833 | 2,826 | 104,584 | 544,375 |
| Minnesota..... | 190,461 | 112,901 | 8,555 | ..... | 3,065 | 77,560 | 316,311 |
| Mississippi..... | 5,753 | 51,706 | ..... | 1,644 | ..... | 45,953 | 59,150 |
| Missouri..... | 314,091 | 351,922 | 5,965 | 4,244 | 6,128 | 37,831 | 683,644 |
| Montana..... | 25,373 | 37,146 | 298 | ..... | 708 | 11,773 | 63,641 |
| Nebraska..... | 121,835 | 114,013 | 3,685 | 1,104 | 823 | 7,822 | 241,478 |
| Nevada..... | 3,860 | 6,376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,516 | 10,236 |
| N. Hampshire.. | 54,803 | 35,489 | 1,270 | ..... | 790 | 19,314 | 92,352 |
| New Jersey..... | 221,707 | 164,808 | 7,183 | 669 | 4,609 | 56,899 | 401,650 |
| New York..... | 821,992 | 678,386 | 22,043 | ..... | 12,869 | 143,606 | 1,547,912 |
| North Carolina. | 133,081 | 157,752 | 1,006 | 830 | ..... | 26,671 | 292,669 |
| North Dakota.. | 35,891 | 20,519 | 731 | 110 | 518 | 15,372 | 57,769 |
| Ohio..... | 543,918 | 474,882 | 10,203 | 251 | 4,847 | 69,036 | 1,040,073 |
| Oregon..... | 46,526 | 33,385 | 2,516 | 302 | 1,466 | 13,141 | 82,729 |
| Pennsylvania... | 712,665 | 424,232 | 27,908 | 638 | 4,831 | 284,433 | 1,173,210 |
| Rhode Island.. | 33,784 | 19,812 | 1,529 | ..... | ..... | 13,972 | 56,568 |
| South Carolina | 3,579 | 47,233 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,654 | 50,812 |
| South Dakota.. | 54,536 | 39,544 | 1,542 | 339 | 176 | 14,992 | 96,131 |
| Tennessee..... | 121,194 | 144,751 | 3,900 | 1,368 | 410 | 33,557 | 271,623 |
| Texas..... | 130,641 | 267,423 | 2,644 | 20,981 | 1,846 | 136,782 | 423,706 |
| Utah..... | 47,139 | 45,006 | 209 | ..... | 720 | 2,133 | 93,180 |
| Vermont..... | 42,568 | 12,849 | 383 | 368 | ..... | 29,719 | 56,168 |
| Virginia..... | 115,865 | 146,080 | 2,150 | ..... | ..... | 30,215 | 264,095 |
| Washington.... | 57,456 | 44,833 | 2,363 | ..... | 2,006 | 12,623 | 107,524 |
| West Virginia... | 119,842 | 98,705 | 1,585 | 274 | 286 | 21,137 | 220,692 |
| Wisconsin..... | 265,866 | 159,285 | 10,124 | ..... | 524 | 106,581 | 442,894 |
| Wyoming..... | 14,517 | 10,298 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,219 | 24,815 |
| Total..... | 7,217,810 | 6,357,826 | 208,791 | 50,218 | 87,769 | ..... | 13,967,380 |
| Majority..... | 463,646 | | | | | | |

*Includes scattering, blank and defective votes.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT 1904

| State | Roosevelt Rep. | Parker Dem. | Swallow Pro. | Debs Soc. | Watson Feo. | Rep. Pluralities | Opp. Pluralities | *Total Vote |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Ala..... | 22,474 | 79,857 | 612 | 839 | 5,040 | ..... | 57,383 | 108,822 |
| Ark..... | 46,860 | 64,434 | 993 | 1,816 | 2,318 | ..... | 17,574 | 116,421 |
| Calif..... | 205,226 | 89,404 | 7,380 | 29,535 | ..... | 115,822 | ..... | 331,871 |
| Col..... | 134,687 | 100,105 | 3,438 | 4,304 | 824 | 34,582 | ..... | 243,693 |
| Conn..... | 111,089 | 72,909 | 1,506 | 4,543 | 494 | 38,180 | ..... | 191,127 |
| Del..... | 23,705 | 19,347 | 607 | 146 | 51 | 4,358 | ..... | 43,856 |
| Fla..... | 8,314 | 27,046 | 5 | 1,605 | ..... | ..... | 18,732 | 39,307 |
| Ga..... | 24,003 | 83,472 | 685 | 197 | 22,635 | ..... | 59,469 | 130,992 |
| Idaho..... | 47,789 | 18,480 | 1,013 | 4,949 | 353 | 29,309 | ..... | 72,584 |
| Illinois..... | 632,645 | 327,606 | 34,770 | 69,225 | 6,725 | 305,039 | ..... | 1,076,499 |
| Ind..... | 368,289 | 274,345 | 23,496 | 12,013 | 2,444 | 93,944 | ..... | 682,185 |
| Iowa..... | 307,907 | 149,141 | 11,601 | 14,847 | 2,207 | 258,766 | ..... | 485,703 |
| Kan..... | 210,893 | 84,800 | 7,244 | 15,494 | 6,156 | 126,093 | ..... | 324,588 |
| Ken..... | 205,277 | 217,170 | 6,609 | 3,602 | 2,511 | ..... | 11,893 | 435,765 |
| La..... | 5,205 | 47,708 | ..... | 995 | ..... | ..... | 42,503 | 53,905 |
| Me..... | 64,438 | 27,638 | 1,510 | 2,103 | 338 | 36,800 | ..... | 96,027 |
| Md..... | 109,497 | 109,446 | 3,034 | 2,247 | ..... | 51 | ..... | 224,224 |
| Mass..... | 257,822 | 165,746 | 4,274 | 13,604 | 1,294 | 92,076 | ..... | 445,104 |
| Mich..... | 361,866 | 134,151 | 13,308 | 8,941 | 1,159 | 227,715 | ..... | 520,437 |
| Minn..... | 216,615 | 55,442 | 5,344 | 6,973 | ..... | 161,173 | ..... | 286,224 |
| Miss..... | 3,168 | 53,280 | ..... | 392 | 1,424 | ..... | 50,112 | 58,264 |
| Mo..... | 321,449 | 296,312 | 7,191 | 13,009 | 4,226 | 25,137 | ..... | 643,861 |
| Mont..... | 34,932 | 21,773 | 335 | 5,676 | 1,520 | 13,159 | ..... | 64,444 |
| Neb..... | 138,558 | 51,876 | 6,323 | 7,412 | 20,518 | 86,682 | ..... | 232,268 |
| Nev..... | 6,867 | 3,982 | ..... | 925 | 344 | 2,885 | ..... | 12,118 |
| N. H..... | 54,180 | 33,995 | 749 | 1,090 | 83 | 20,185 | ..... | 90,097 |
| N. J..... | 245,138 | 164,550 | 6,838 | 9,582 | 3,704 | 80,588 | ..... | 432,488 |
| N. Y..... | 859,444 | 685,822 | 20,776 | 36,883 | 7,459 | 175,622 | ..... | 1,617,509 |
| N. Car..... | 82,442 | 124,121 | 361 | 124 | 819 | ..... | 41,679 | 207,867 |
| N. Dak..... | 52,658 | 14,296 | 1,140 | 2,017 | 166 | 38,362 | ..... | 70,277 |
| Ohio..... | 600,095 | 344,674 | 19,339 | 36,260 | 1,392 | 255,421 | ..... | 1,026,229 |
| Ore..... | 60,455 | 17,521 | 3,806 | 7,619 | 753 | 42,934 | ..... | 90,154 |
| Penn..... | 840,949 | 337,998 | 33,717 | 21,863 | ..... | 502,951 | ..... | 1,236,738 |
| R. I..... | 41,605 | 24,839 | 768 | 956 | ..... | 16,766 | ..... | 68,656 |
| S. Car..... | 2,554 | 52,563 | ..... | 22 | 1 | ..... | 50,009 | 55,140 |
| S. Dak..... | 72,083 | 21,969 | 2,965 | 3,138 | 1,240 | 50,114 | ..... | 101,395 |
| Tenn..... | 105,369 | 131,653 | 1,889 | 1,354 | 1,354 | ..... | 26,284 | 241,619 |
| Texas..... | 51,242 | 167,200 | 4,292 | 2,791 | 8,062 | ..... | 115,958 | 234,008 |
| Utah..... | 62,444 | 33,413 | ..... | 5,767 | ..... | 29,031 | ..... | 101,624 |
| Vt..... | 40,459 | 9,777 | 792 | 859 | ..... | 30,682 | ..... | 51,888 |
| Va..... | 46,450 | 80,638 | 1,382 | 56 | 359 | ..... | 34,188 | 129,103 |
| Wash..... | 101,504 | 28,098 | 3,229 | 9,975 | 669 | 73,406 | ..... | 114,852 |
| W. Va..... | 132,608 | 100,850 | 4,604 | 1,574 | 639 | 31,758 | ..... | 240,275 |
| Wis..... | 279,870 | 124,036 | 9,770 | 28,220 | 530 | 155,834 | ..... | 442,649 |
| Wy..... | 20,467 | 8,904 | 207 | 1,077 | ..... | 11,563 | ..... | 30,655 |
| Total | 7,621,591 | 5,080,387 | 257,903 | 396,619 | 109,811 | 316,698 | 525,784 | 13,533,512 |
| Plural. | 2,541,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maj'ty | 1,733,835 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

*Includes scattering votes in a few cases.

142 VOTERS' HANDBOOK AND CITIZENS' MANUAL

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1828-1904

| Year | Candidate | Party | Popular vote | Electoral vote |
|------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1828 | Jackson..... | Democrat..... | 647,231 | 178 |
| 1828 | Adams..... | Federal..... | 509,097 | 83 |
| 1832 | Jackson..... | Democrat..... | 687,502 | 219 |
| 1832 | Clay..... | Whig..... | 530,189 | 49 |
| 1832 | Floyd..... | Whig..... | | 11 |
| 1832 | Wirt..... | Anti-M..... | 33,108 | 7 |
| 1836 | Van Buren..... | Democrat..... | 761,549 | 170 |
| 1836 | Harrison..... | Whig..... | | 73 |
| 1836 | White..... | Whig..... | 736,656 | 26 |
| 1836 | Webster..... | Whig..... | | 14 |
| 1836 | Mangum..... | Whig..... | | 11 |
| 1840 | Van Buren..... | Democrat..... | 1,128,702 | 60 |
| 1840 | Harrison..... | Whig..... | 1,275,017 | 234 |
| 1840 | Birney..... | Liberty..... | 7,059 | |
| 1844 | Polk..... | Democrat..... | 1,337,243 | 170 |
| 1844 | Clay..... | Whig..... | 1,299,068 | 105 |
| 1844 | Birney..... | Liberty..... | 62,300 | |
| 1848 | Taylor..... | Whig..... | 1,360,101 | 163 |
| 1848 | Cass..... | Democrat..... | 1,220,544 | 107 |
| 1848 | Van Buren..... | Free Soil..... | 291,263 | |
| 1852 | Pierce..... | Democrat..... | 1,601,474 | 254 |
| 1852 | Scott..... | Whig..... | 1,380,678 | 42 |
| 1852 | Hale..... | Free Soil..... | 156,149 | |
| 1856 | Buchanan..... | Democrat..... | 1,838,169 | 174 |
| 1856 | Fremont..... | Republican..... | 1,341,264 | 114 |
| 1856 | Fillmore..... | American..... | 874,534 | 8 |
| 1860 | Douglas..... | Democrat..... | 1,375,157 | 12 |
| 1860 | Breckinridge..... | Democrat..... | 845,763 | 72 |
| 1860 | Lincoln..... | Republican..... | 1,866,352 | 180 |
| 1860 | Bell..... | Union..... | 589,581 | 39 |
| 1864 | McClellan..... | Democrat..... | 1,808,725 | 21 |
| 1864 | Lincoln..... | Republican..... | 2,216,067 | 216 |
| 1868 | Seymour..... | Democrat..... | 2,709,613 | 80 |
| 1868 | Grant..... | Republican..... | 3,015,071 | 214 |
| 1872 | Greeley..... | Democrat..... | 2,834,079 | *66 |
| 1872 | O'Conor..... | Ind. Dem..... | 29,408 | |
| 1872 | Grant..... | Republican..... | 3,597,070 | 292 |
| 1872 | Black..... | Temperance..... | 5,608 | |
| 1876 | Tilden..... | Democrat..... | 4,284,885 | 184 |
| 1876 | Hayes..... | Republican..... | 4,033,950 | 185 |
| 1876 | Cooper..... | Greenback..... | 81,740 | |
| 1876 | Smith..... | Prohibition..... | 9,522 | |
| 1876 | Walker..... | American..... | 2,636 | |
| 1880 | Hancock..... | Democrat..... | 4,442,035 | 155 |
| 1880 | Garfield..... | Republican..... | 4,449,053 | 214 |
| 1880 | Weaver..... | Greenback..... | 307,306 | |
| 1880 | Dow..... | Prohibition..... | 10,487 | |
| 1880 | Phelps..... | American..... | 707 | |
| 1884 | Cleveland..... | Democrat..... | 4,911,017 | 219 |
| 1884 | Blaine..... | Republican..... | 4,848,334 | 182 |
| 1884 | Butler..... | Greenback..... | 133,825 | |
| 1884 | St. John..... | Prohibition..... | 151,809 | |
| 1888 | Cleveland..... | Democrat..... | 5,538,233 | 168 |
| 1888 | Harrison..... | Republican..... | 5,440,216 | 233 |
| 1888 | Streeter..... | Union Lab..... | 141,105 | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE 1828-1904 — Cont.

| Year | Candidate | Party | Popular vote | Electoral Vote |
|------|----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1888 | Fisk..... | Prohibition..... | 249,937 | ..... |
| 1888 | Cowdrey..... | United Lab..... | 2,808 | ..... |
| 1892 | Cleveland..... | Democrat..... | 5,556,918 | 277 |
| 1892 | Harrison..... | Republican..... | 5,176,108 | 145 |
| 1892 | Bidwell..... | Prohibition..... | 264,133 | ..... |
| 1892 | Weaver..... | People's..... | 1,041,028 | 22 |
| 1892 | Wing..... | Socialist..... | 21,164 | ..... |
| 1896 | McKinley..... | Republican..... | 7,104,779 | 271 |
| 1896 | Bryan..... | Democrat..... | 6,502,925 | 176 |
| 1896 | Levering..... | Prohibition..... | 132,107 | ..... |
| 1896 | Bentley..... | National..... | 13,969 | ..... |
| 1896 | Matchett..... | Soc. Labor..... | 36,274 | ..... |
| 1896 | Palmer..... | Nat. Dem..... | 133,148 | ..... |
| 1900 | McKinley..... | Republican..... | 7,217,810 | 292 |
| 1900 | Bryan..... | Democrat..... | 6,357,826 | 155 |
| 1900 | Woolley..... | Prohibition..... | 208,791 | ..... |
| 1900 | Barker..... | People's..... | 50,218 | ..... |
| 1900 | Debs..... | Soc. Dem..... | 87,769 | ..... |
| 1900 | Malloney..... | Soc. Lab..... | 39,944 | ..... |
| 1900 | Leonard..... | United Chr..... | 518 | ..... |
| 1900 | Ellis..... | Union R..... | 5,098 | ..... |
| 1904 | Roosevelt..... | Republican..... | 7,620,670 | 336 |
| 1904 | Parker..... | Democrat..... | 5,080,207 | 140 |
| 1904 | Swallow..... | Prohibition..... | 258,205 | ..... |
| 1904 | Debs..... | Socialist..... | 401,380 | ..... |
| 1904 | Watson..... | People's..... | 111,373 | ..... |
| 1904 | Corregan..... | Soc. Lab..... | 41,330 | ..... |
| 1904 | Holcomb..... | Continental..... | 830 | ..... |

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE, 1908

Following is the electoral vote of the states, based upon the apportionment of representatives made by Congress under the census of 1900:

| State | Electoral vote | Electoral vote | Electoral vote | State | Electoral vote | Electoral vote | Electoral vote |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alabama..... | 11 | | | Nevada..... | 3 | | |
| Arkansas..... | 9 | | | New Hampshire..... | 4 | | |
| California..... | 10 | | | New Jersey..... | 12 | | |
| Colorado..... | 5 | | | New York..... | 39 | | |
| Connecticut..... | 7 | | | North Carolina..... | 12 | | |
| Delaware..... | 3 | | | North Dakota..... | 4 | | |
| Florida..... | 5 | | | Ohio..... | 23 | | |
| Georgia..... | 13 | | | Oklahoma..... | 7 | | |
| Idaho..... | 3 | | | Oregon..... | 4 | | |
| Illinois..... | 27 | | | Pennsylvania..... | 34 | | |
| Indiana..... | 15 | | | Rhode Island..... | 4 | | |
| Iowa..... | 13 | | | South Carolina..... | 9 | | |
| Kansas..... | 10 | | | South Dakota..... | 4 | | |
| Kentucky..... | 13 | | | Tennessee..... | 12 | | |
| Louisiana..... | 9 | | | Texas..... | 18 | | |
| Maine..... | 6 | | | Utah..... | 3 | | |
| Maryland..... | 8 | | | Vermont..... | 4 | | |
| Massachusetts..... | 16 | | | Virginia..... | 12 | | |
| Michigan..... | 14 | | | Washington..... | 5 | | |
| Minnesota..... | 11 | | | West Virginia..... | 7 | | |
| Mississippi..... | 10 | | | Wisconsin..... | 13 | | |
| Missouri..... | 18 | | | Wyoming..... | 3 | | |
| Montana..... | 3 | | | Total..... | 483 | | |
| Nebraska..... | 8 | | | Necessary to choice..... | 242 | | |

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR 1908

THE FOURTEENTH REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The fourteenth Republican National Convention will be held in Chicago at the Coliseum Building, Wabash Avenue, near Sixteenth Street, Tuesday, June 16, 1908.

It is the sixth National Convention to be held by the party in Chicago, the first being that held here in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated.

The call of the National Committee allows a total vote of 980.

The call already sent out, signed by the Chairman apportions the delegate representation in the convention as follows:

Four delegates at large for each State; two delegates for each representative at large in Congress; two delegates from each congressional district and from each of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Hawaii; two delegates from the District of Columbia, and two delegates each from Alaska, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. For each delegate elected an alternate is chosen to serve in the case of the absence of his principal.

Under this scheme of apportionment the numerical make-up of the convention will be as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|----|--------------------|----|
| Alabama..... | 22 | Kentucky..... | 26 |
| Arkansas..... | 18 | Louisiana..... | 18 |
| California..... | 20 | Maine..... | 12 |
| Colorado..... | 10 | Maryland..... | 16 |
| Connecticut..... | 14 | Massachusetts..... | 32 |
| Delaware..... | 6 | Michigan..... | 28 |
| Florida..... | 10 | Minnesota..... | 22 |
| Georgia..... | 26 | Mississippi..... | 20 |
| Idaho..... | 6 | Missouri..... | 36 |
| Illinois..... | 54 | Montana..... | 6 |
| Indiana..... | 30 | Nebraska..... | 16 |
| Iowa..... | 26 | Nevada..... | 6 |
| Kansas..... | 20 | New Hampshire..... | 8 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------------------------|-----|
| New Jersey..... | 24 | Vermont..... | 8 |
| New York..... | 78 | Virginia..... | 24 |
| North Carolina..... | 24 | Washington..... | 10 |
| North Dakota..... | 8 | West Virginia..... | 14 |
| Ohio..... | 46 | Wisconsin..... | 26 |
| Oklahoma..... | 14 | Wyoming..... | 6 |
| Oregon..... | 8 | Alaska..... | 2 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 68 | Arizona..... | 2 |
| Rhode Island..... | 8 | District of Columbia..... | 2 |
| South Carolina..... | 18 | Hawaii..... | 2 |
| South Dakota..... | 8 | New Mexico..... | 2 |
| Tennessee..... | 24 | Porto Rico..... | 2 |
| Texas..... | 36 | Philippine Islands..... | 2 |
| Utah..... | 6 | | |
| | | Total..... | 980 |

A majority vote is necessary to a choice. Under the rules of the Republican conventions, the delegations from the individual congressional districts within the State may be voted as a unit if they so elect.

The seating capacity of the Coliseum will be 11,186.

For delegates and alternates upward of 2,000 seats will be reserved immediately before the speakers' platform at the north end of the hall.

On the main floor 3,615 seats will be reserved for spectators.

In the balcony 1,826 seats will be thrown open for the general public.

The remainder on the floor will be held for specially invited guests, and those on the platform for the officers of the convention and the members of the national committee.

THE NINETEENTH DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The nineteenth Democratic National Convention will be held in Denver, Colorado.

It will be called to order at noon of July 7th, by Chairman Thomas Taggart, of the Democratic national committee.

The Democratic National Convention of this year will be larger in number than any previous convention in the party's history. Last year the Territories of Indian Territory and Oklahoma together

had twelve delegates. They are now combined in the new State of Oklahoma, which is allowed ten congressional district delegates and four from the State at large.

The call for the convention apportions the delegates on a basis of four at large from each State, two for each delegate at large to the Congress, two from each congressional district, and six each for the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, Hawaii, New Mexico, and Porto Rico, and six from the District of Columbia.

On this basis the delegate vote by States and Territories will be as follows at the Denver convention:

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|---------------------------|-------|
| Alabama..... | 22 | New York..... | 78 |
| Arkansas..... | 18 | North Carolina..... | 24 |
| California..... | 20 | North Dakota..... | 8 |
| Colorado..... | 10 | Ohio..... | 46 |
| Connecticut..... | 14 | Oklahoma..... | 14 |
| Delaware..... | 6 | Oregon..... | 8 |
| Florida..... | 10 | Pennsylvania..... | 68 |
| Georgia..... | 26 | Rhode Island..... | 8 |
| Idaho..... | 6 | South Carolina..... | 18 |
| Illinois..... | 54 | South Dakota..... | 8 |
| Indiana..... | 30 | Tennessee..... | 24 |
| Iowa..... | 26 | Texas..... | 36 |
| Kansas..... | 20 | Utah..... | 6 |
| Kentucky..... | 26 | Vermont..... | 8 |
| Louisiana..... | 18 | Virginia..... | 24 |
| Maine..... | 12 | Washington..... | 10 |
| Maryland..... | 16 | West Virginia..... | 14 |
| Massachusetts..... | 32 | Wisconsin..... | 26 |
| Michigan..... | 28 | Wyoming..... | 6 |
| Minnesota..... | 22 | Alaska..... | 6 |
| Mississippi..... | 20 | Arizona..... | 6 |
| Missouri..... | 36 | District of Columbia..... | 6 |
| Montana..... | 6 | Hawaii..... | 6 |
| Nebraska..... | 16 | New Mexico..... | 6 |
| Nevada..... | 6 | Porto Rico..... | 6 |
| New Hampshire..... | 8 | | |
| New Jersey..... | 24 | Total..... | 1,002 |

In the convention a two-thirds vote, or 668 votes, is required to nominate. The working of the so-called "unit rule" also distinguishes the conduct of the Democratic from that of the Republican national assembly. Under this rule the delegate vote of each State having previously voted in state convention to operate under "unit rule," is the voting unit in the convention, and the total vote of the state delegation is cast at the will of the majority of the delegates. The two-thirds rule has been in vogue since the convention of 1832.

THE PROHIBITION NATIONAL CONVENTION

The National Convention of the Prohibition party will be held in Memorial Hall at Columbus, Ohio, on July 15th.

The number of delegates voting in the convention this year will be 1,512, who are selected on the following basis of representation:

1. Each State and Territory is entitled to four delegates at large.
2. Each State is entitled to an additional delegate for every 200 votes or major fraction thereof cast for Dr. Silas C. Swallow for President in 1904.
3. The District of Columbia is entitled to two delegates.
4. Each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia is entitled to as many alternates as its number of delegates.

The apportionment of delegates as made by the Prohibition national committee for each State, based upon the vote for Dr. Silas C. Swallow for President in 1904, is as follows:

| | | | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------|----|
| Alabama..... | 7 | Iowa..... | 62 |
| Arkansas..... | 9 | Kansas..... | 41 |
| California..... | 41 | Kentucky..... | 37 |
| Colorado..... | 21 | Louisiana..... | 4 |
| Connecticut..... | 12 | Maine..... | 12 |
| Delaware..... | 7 | Maryland..... | 19 |
| Florida..... | 4 | Massachusetts..... | 25 |
| Georgia..... | 7 | Michigan..... | 71 |
| Idaho..... | 12 | Minnesota..... | 35 |
| Illinois..... | 178 | Mississippi..... | 4 |
| Indiana..... | 121 | Missouri..... | 40 |

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| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-------|
| Montana..... | 6 | Tennessee..... | 13 |
| Nebraska..... | 36 | Texas..... | 25 |
| Nevada..... | 4 | Utah..... | 4 |
| New Hampshire..... | 8 | Vermont..... | 8 |
| New Jersey..... | 38 | Virginia..... | 11 |
| New York..... | 108 | Washington..... | 20 |
| North Carolina..... | 6 | West Virginia..... | 27 |
| North Dakota..... | 10 | Wisconsin..... | 53 |
| Ohio..... | 101 | Wyoming..... | 5 |
| Oklahoma..... | 4 | Alaska..... | 4 |
| Oregon..... | 23 | Arizona..... | 4 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 173 | New Mexico..... | 4 |
| Philippine Islands..... | 4 | Hawaii..... | 4 |
| Porto Rico..... | 4 | District of Columbia..... | 4 |
| Rhode Island..... | 8 | Guam..... | 4 |
| South Carolina..... | 4 | | — |
| South Dakota..... | 19 | Total..... | 1,515 |

This scheme of apportionment makes the Prohibition National Convention the largest of the three parties in number of delegates.

PRIMARY ELECTION CALENDAR FOR 1908

(Prepared by Hon. W. H. Stead, Atty. Gen'l., and inserted here by permission.)

July 1.—First day for filing petitions. (Law becomes operative.)

July 6.—Last day for meeting of senatorial committee to fix and determine number of candidates for Representative in the General Assembly. [Section 11.]

July 6.—Last day for filing calls for conventions. [Section 10.]

July 9.—Last day for filing petitions. [Sections 29 and 31.]

July 11.—Last day for filing copy of resolution of senatorial committee. [Section 11.]

July 14.—Last day for candidate to file withdrawal with Secretary of State. [Section 31.]

July 18.—Last day for Secretary of State to certify names of candidates for nomination to county clerk. [Section 32.]

July 18.—Last day for preparation of notice of primary. [Section 13.]

July 24.—Last day for clerk to post notice of color of primary ballots. [Section 35.]

July 24.—Last day for posting notice of primary. [Section 13.]

July 27.—Last day for candidate to file withdrawal with county clerk. [Section 31.]

August 3.—Delivery of specimen ballots to primary judges. [Section 38.]

August 7.—Delivery of official ballots to primary judges. [Section 39.]

August 8.—Primary election. [Section 6.]

August 10.—Delivery of primary election returns to county clerk. [Section 56.]

August 19.—Meeting of county conventions. [Section 10.]

August 26.—Meeting of senatorial conventions. [Section 10.]

September 2.—Meeting of congressional conventions. [Section 10.]

September 7.—Last day for meeting of state central, and senatorial committees to organize. [Section 9.]

September 9.—Meeting of state conventions. [Section 10.]

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October 19.—Last day for Secretary of State to certify to county clerks the names of candidates nominated at the primary. [Section 60.]

November 3.—General, State, and county election.

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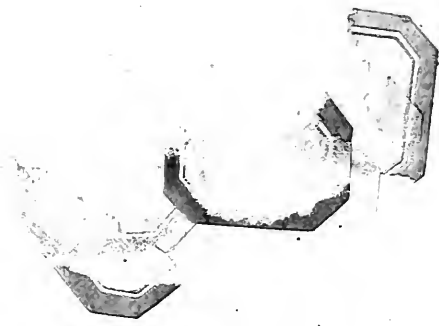
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